

THE

House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SECOND SESSION OF 1961-66

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 28th July, 1964

Pursuant to the adjournment, the House of Assembly met at 12 o'clock (Noon) today.

PRESENT

His Honour J. E. T. BRANCKER, Q.C., (*Speaker*); Mr. L. E. SMITH, J.P.; Mr. F. E. MILLER; Hon. C. E. TALMA, (*Minister of Communications and Works*); Hon. J. C. TUDOR, M.A., (*Minister of Education*); Mr. J. W. CORBIN; Mr. S. E. SEALEY; Mr. R. St. C. WEEKES, J.P.; Mr. W. R. LOWE; Mr. G. V. BATSON, (*Chairman of Committees*); and Mr. J. B. YEARWOOD.

Prayers were read.

MINUTES

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that the Minutes of the meeting of the 21st July, 1964, have been duly circulated amongst hon. members, and unless there be any objection, those Minutes will be taken as read and confirmed. (*After a pause*). There being no objection, I declare those Minutes to be now confirmed.

Messrs. HUSBANDS, BOXILL and COWARD entered the House and took their seats.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Premier, I beg to present Message No. 11/1964 regarding the going on leave of His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Stow, K.C.M.G., and the appointment of an Acting Governor.

Unfortunately, Sir, I do not have the text of the Message with me, but no doubt when the Hon. Premier arrives he will be able to present it to the House.

PAPERS LAID

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Premier, I beg to lay the Report on the Training Scheme Fund 1963-64.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I beg to lay the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Regulations, 1964.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Minister of Health, Housing, Local Government and Com-

munity Development, I beg to lay the Local Government (Compensation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1964.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Premier and Minister of Finance, I beg to give notice of the following Resolutions:-

Resolution to approve the Compulsory Acquisition of four parcels of land situate at Bawdens, St. Andrew.

Resolution to place the sum of \$55,000 at the disposal of the Government to supplement the Estimates 1964-65, Part I - Current, as shown in the Supplementary Estimates 1964-65, No. 18 which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

Resolution to place the sum of \$17,650 at the disposal of the Government to supplement the Estimates 1964-65, Part I Current, as shown in the Supplementary Estimate 1964-65, No. 19 which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

Resolution to place the sum of \$4,480 at the disposal of the Government to supplement the Estimates 1964-65, Part I Current, as shown in the Supplementary Estimate 1964-65, No. 20 which forms the Schedule to the Resolution.

Mr. Speaker, in respect of the Resolution for the sum of \$4,480, I beg to give notice that it is my intention to ask for leave to deal with this Resolution in all of its stages today.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Resolutions:-

Resolution to approve the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Regulations, 1964.

Resolution to approve the Compulsory Acquisition of three parcels of land together with the buildings thereon situate at Bay Street for the purpose of Highway improvement.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Premier, I beg to give notice of a Bill to amend the Jurors (Amendment) Act, 1957.

On behalf of the Hon. Leader of the House, I beg to give notice that it is his intention to move the House into Committee of Supply at its next meeting in order to deal with the Money Resolutions of which notice has been given today, except the Resolution for the sum of \$4,480. 12.25 p.m.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, I beg to give notice that Oral Reply to Question No. 5 asked by the hon. junior member for Bridgetown is now ready.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that a Bill to amend the Jurors (Amendment) Act, 1957 be now read a first time.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, with Your Honour's permission, I should like to read Message No. 11/1964 from His Excellency the Governor. It reads as follows:-

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
TO
THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

His Excellency the Governor has the honour to inform the Honourable the House of Assembly that he proposes to proceed by air to the United Kingdom on leave on the 1st August, 1964. His Excellency expects to be away until October 10th.

Her Majesty the Queen has designated, under paragraph 3 (1) (a) of Schedule 2 to the Barbados (Letters Patent Consolidation) Order 1964, Dr. Hugh Worrell Springer, C.B.E., to act as Governor during His Excellency's absence from the Island." (Cheers)

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, as has been the practice for the last few weeks in order to get through with the Replies to the Premier's Financial Statement, and also today in order to proceed with the reply to the Speech made by His Excellency the Governor at the opening of the Legislature, I beg to move that Standing Orders Nos. 5, 14, 16, 18, 40 and 45 be suspended for the remainder of today's Sitting.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Order No. 2 be taken as the first Order of the Day.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I do not know what the hon. member intends to do, but I did not hear him....

Mr. SPEAKER: On what is the hon. senior member for St. Peter speaking?

Mr. WALCOTT: On the matter that is before the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have just put the matter and declared that the "Ayes" have it that Order No. 2 be the first Order of the Day.

Mr. WALCOTT: And before Your Honour leaves the Chair to proceed to Order No. 2, I am enquiring, in dealing with the matter that we go into Committee of Supply....

Mr. SPEAKER: But the motion has not yet been made to go into Committee of Supply.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Your Honour do now leave the Chair and the House go into Committee of Supply. Your Honour will recall that at Notice Time, notice was given of the Government's intention to ask the House to deal today with a Resolution for \$4,480 in connection with the expenses of the Acting Governor, and therefore, Sir, in addition to the motion I made just now, I am going to add that it be an instruction to the Committee to deal with the Resolution for the sum of \$4,480 of which notice was given today.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division, and Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair and the House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. BATSON in the Chair.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES 1964-65 NO. 17

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Chairman, I am asking leave to take charge of this Resolution in the absence of the hon. junior member for St. Andrew.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Leader of the House is asking leave to take charge of this Resolution, and if there is no objection, leave will be granted.

Hearing no objection, leave is granted the Hon. Minister.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: This Resolution, Sir, is one of the usual Supplementary Resolutions with which the House is asked to deal from time to time in order to provide additional funds for public purposes. The total amount required is \$3,315, and you will see from the notes to the Resolution that it is to provide additional funds for the Mental Hospital under Head 39 (3) and the Medical Health Centres under Head 39 (6).
12 35 p.m.

Under Head 39, Item 37, we are asked to provide \$1,394; under Item 38, \$675; under Item 45, \$270; and under Item 55, we are asked to provide \$580.

The Notes are as follows: With respect to Item 37, Carpenter, it is stated that an additional post of Skilled Artisan Grade "B" (carpenter) has been provided at the Mental Hospital. The sum of \$1,394 is required to meet the wages of the additional carpenter.

As regards the other Items, it is stated that as a result of adjustments in the establishment of the Mental Hospital made by the addition of a Senior Clerk, a Mental Health Worker, a Sister, an Assistant Storekeeper, an ambulance Driver, two Cooks and two Maids, the sum of \$1,525 is required to meet expenditure in respect of the following

Furniture	— \$580
Meals	— \$675
Uniform	— \$270

I beg to move that Head 39 (3) stand part.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

HEAD 39 — MEDICAL (6) HEALTH CENTRES

Head 39 — Medical (6) Health Centres — was called.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Head 39 (6) is new, and it is for cleaning.

During the course of the last financial year a post of maid was established at the St. Philip Health Centre to replace a part-time labourer whose wages were paid from the vote for cleaning. Inadvertently the provision under this item was reduced in this year's Estimates by the cost of a full-time labourer instead of by the cost of a part-time labourer. The provision will therefore be inadequate and the sum of \$396 is requested to meet commitments to the end of the financial year.

I beg to move that Head 39 (6) stand part.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: I beg to move that this Resolution for the sum of \$3,315, do now pass.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE, 1964-65 No. 20

ACTING GOVERNOR

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: This Resolution is for the sum of \$4,480 and it is to pay the salary of the Acting Governor for the period 1st August, to October, 1964, when His Excellency the Governor would be on leave. Provision is also included for the payment of air passage for the wife of the Acting Governor from the United States of America to Barbados and return to the United States.

This is due to the fact that the time when the Acting Governor is to take up his appointment, his wife will be in the U.S.A., and at the expiration of his acting appointment, she will be proceeding back to the U.S.A.

Hon. members will recall, when the Message was read a few minutes ago, that I said that Her Majesty the Queen had designated the Hon. Hugh Springer of the University of the West Indies to fill the post of Acting Governor when the incumbent of the office will be on leave in the United Kingdom. I am absolutely sure that hon. members on both sides of the Table will have received with immense gratification the news that a native Barbadian, a distinguished one at that, has been appointed to fill the office of acting Governor of the Island during the leave of absence of the present incumbent.

Dr. Hugh Springer will need no introduction to hon. members or to the public of this country. He was a former Barbados Scholar and he read law. On graduation from the University of Oxford he returned to this Island in the late thirties and soon after that, he entered politics.

I know that there are hon. members in this House at present who sat with him when he was a member of this Chamber, and they know of the contribution which he made to the political progress of this Island both as a member of the Legislature and of other organisations, and as General Secretary of the Trade Union. His contributions are all fresh in the public's memory.

It is not surprising that in the middle forties he was appointed to sit in as a member of the Commission for Higher Education appointed to investigate and make recommendations for higher education in the West Indies from which report, the University of the West Indies was established, and it is not surprising that Mr. Hugh Springer, as he then was, was appointed as the first Registrar. Since his first appointment, his various appointments have gone to the point where he occupied a very important position in the social and economic progress of the area, and where many of the students who have graduated from the U.W.I. have returned themselves to make important contributions to the development of this area and other parts of the world as well.

Dr. Springer's participation and contribution to the progress of the U.W.I., not unlike his contribution to the progress of Barbados, is significant and it was therefore bound before long to be only a matter of time when the extraordinary capacity which he possesses would have been utilised in other spheres. From time to time, mention has been made in connection with the number of other important administrative posts which he held, but this is the first time that this expectation has been realised; therefore, it is a matter of national pride that his first and most important promotion outside of the sphere of the University of the West Indies has fallen to Barbados. I have no doubt in my own mind that I am expressing the opinion of hon. members when I say we hope that his tenure of office here will be filled with distinction, and he will add further honours to his community during his period at Government House when he takes up the reins of Governor for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen.
12.45 p.m.

It is therefore, Sir, with no small measure of personal gratification which is reflected on behalf of every single member of this House and of the public, that the Government is able to make to the Legislature today, the announcement that Dr. Hugh Springer will be acting as Governor of the Island, and to request the support of the Legislature for the necessary finance to pay the cost of this acting appointment. I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass. (*Cheers*).

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Chairman, in rising to second the motion for the passing of this Resolution, I say that we, on this side of the House, want very heartily to thank hon. members on the other side for the way in which they have received this news. On behalf of the Hon. Premier, who would say the same thing I am saying now if he were present, I say that when he had to make this recommendation, he had in mind the sort of recommendation which would please all sections of the community, and I think he has done so. That has been acclaimed or it has been exemplified in the acclaim which this House has given to the Message from His Excellency the Governor and the acclaim which the community at large, both here and in the West Indies, has given it. This, Sir, is a happy occasion in more respects than one. Hon. members may not know this as yet, but for some weeks now the Ministry of Education has been very concerned as to what name should be given to the new Secondary School which is now nearing completion at the Government Hill site, and which will be opened for classes sometime in September. We had the happy idea of asking Dr. Springer and Mr. C. R. C. Springer whether they would have any objection to the school being called after their aunt, Miss Florence Springer, who was, for many years, the Headmistress of the Carrington's Village School and who had done so much for primary education in this island. Immediately Miss Springer's nephews gave their consent and showed their approval of this gesture, and said that it would be all right if we wanted to memorize their aunt by giving her name to the school. Accordingly, I recommended to the Cabinet that the name of this school should be the Florence Springer School.

Mr. Chairman, what is even more happy is that I had long intended that when the time came for this school to be opened, I would ask Dr. Springer himself if he would approve of this proposal and that perhaps the most distinguished of her nephews should perform the opening ceremony; he had long ago accepted my invitation to do so and he was very glad to do it. What is the happiest coincidence is that when this school will be opened officially that is a part of the time during which Dr. Springer will be acting as Governor, and therefore I have the honour to announce that the new Secondary School in Government Hill will be opened by Dr. Springer himself during the time when he will be acting as Governor of Barbados. I think the House would like to know that, Mr. Chairman, I have great pleasure in seconding the motion for the passing of this Resolution. (*Cheers*).

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Chairman, when it comes to a Resolution like this, it is not the Resolution on which we are speaking; but it is about the very heartening announcements which have been made both by the Hon. Leader of

the House and by the Hon. Minister of Education. The announcement that Dr. Springer will act as Governor of Barbados during the period of the absence of the substantive holder of this office, will meet the approval of all sections of this community. I am sure that such a distinguished Barbadian, a man who has added lustre to all of his public life, a man who is capable of entering things for the first time and bringing them to life and fruition — he has a very excellent record in that respect. I am happy to be his immediate successor in one of his public duties. Dr. Springer left here in 1947 to become the first Registrar of the then University College of the West Indies, and he remained there until that University became an Independent University. It is a University which, today is offering its own degrees, and Dr. Springer has been accorded another Chair as the Director of the Institute of Education of the University of the West Indies.

I am also very happy, Sir, and I say this without offence, to see that a distinguished Barbadian of colour can occupy such a high office. I have lived long enough to see what would have been regarded as something alien to the Barbadian society, to find a man of colour occupying this high office. I am sure that persons in this community who hold reservations in that respect will find in a Barbadian that Barbadians of all colours will feel that here is a man who has been a credit to the human family. It is not a question of the colour of his skin, but it is unquestionably his character, ability and his whole deportment in life which will add lustre and dignity to that high office. Mr. Chairman, I am a proud man today in that I have lived long enough to see one of my closest associates, a man of whom I can say that he has shed a lot of light on me without taking any credit for it. If there is any person who has any respect for me in my public life, and who has encouraged me to go into public life, it is Dr. Hugh Worrell Springer. I smile when I hear people take credit for things for which it was not theirs to take any credit.

12.55 p.m

It was Dr. Springer who invited me to come into the organisation that I am now in, when he was about to take up an appointment on the Commission into Higher Education in the West Indies. After some delay, I did, and I am very pleased to say that I have gained a lot from his association. He is such a modest man that about four hours ago I had the privilege of wishing him goodbye at Piarco, and I did not have the knowledge that a Resolution like this would come before me, nor is he the type of man to give the slightest indication that such was the case. So we met and exchanged normal mutual greetings, and I left him at Piarco and came on to Barbados, and I am very pleased to know that it is only hours ago that I met him, and now, hours after I am speaking on a Resolution that is going to give the final sanction, if I may say so, to this very important appointment.

Mr. Chairman, this is not new to me. Hugh Springer is carved out for high office. High office to him is a natural way of life; he wears it easily. I remember some time ago when he was here that he had the courage, when people said he was a proud man, to say "yes, I am, and I am not ashamed of it." I am very pleased to know that we have a man like that; and to show what has taken place, he was a politician, and I hope that in this island where people look upon politicians disdainfully and not the duties they have to perform, they would see now that we have a man whose public life started in politics and can end or can reach the stage where he can act as Governor of the Colony in which he started his political career. I think it behoves well for future politicians; and for me who has been associated with him in this Chamber, I am sure, as the Hon. Leader of the House has said, that we have a choice in Government House, a Barbadian, a politician, a scholar and a gentleman whom every Barbadian in every section of this community can feel proud that he is a Barbadian, and find that this is a re-echo in every home.

I am pleased to know, Mr. Chairman, that an appointment like this at Government House would make some people in this island with some of the superficial reservations — colour and otherwise — completely remove them

from their breasts, and regard this as a community in which everybody can live happily, and these superficial barriers that are set up in their minds can be removed when they see the behaviour of a man who should be a credit to any section of the community, whether you be white, black, blue or grey.

With respect to the name which has been mentioned by the Minister of Education of Dr. Springer's aunt and the memorial of the school in honour of Miss Springer, that is another fitting tribute to someone who has given this island conspicuous public service, and it should be a pleasure for that family, because it is not always a situation to have in one family so many distinguished persons. The Springers should be a very happy family. What has taken place today serves a simultaneous public tribute, if I may say so, to two generations at the same time. His aunt would be a member of his father's generation, and a son or nephew a member of another generation.

I feel extremely proud to be associated with a Resolution like this, and as I have said to Dr. Springer privately, on matters other than this, I feel sure that a Governorship, a Governor-Generalship, an Ambassadorial position, or any of the highest positions in public life are the things that Hugh Worrell Springer is carved out to fulfil. I feel that this is just the beginning of a life that is full of promise and ability to maintain and hold such high offices. I have very great pleasure, Mr. Chairman in supporting this Resolution, and I hope that during his term of office, he will be spared with good health to continue for the full period, and that the public of Barbados will be justly proud of one of its noblest sons. (Cheers).

Mr. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, I join this debate overwhelmed with national pride and deep feeling for the honour now being conferred on this great son of our soil, Dr. Hugh Springer. On this I have a very deep and warm recollection of sitting by the side of Dr. Cummins in the Colonial Office when we were making amendments to the Constitution for Barbados. I further remember that in the hotel at Charing Cross I discussed with Dr. Cummins before we left the hotel for the session on constitutional changes the appointment of Governor and Acting Governor, and it was on that occasion that I was perfectly satisfied that we had reached a stage in our constitutional reform that the country and the elected representatives of the country should have some say in the appointment of the Governor and Acting Governor. What makes me happy today is probably because it was with some anxiety that I requested Dr. Cummins that he should make it known to the Colonial Office that at the first opportunity of an acting appointment for Governor of Barbados we should ask Dr. Hugh Springer. Dr. Cummins felt that, as I was usually very strongly emotional and as it was such a delicate matter, I should leave it to him. I remember that in the Colonial Office there was a lady, a Miss Mann taking notes, and some question was asked *sotto voce* as to whether or not we had a name. You could see that the Colonial Office boys wanted to have some idea of what we were thinking, and just innocently the name of Dr. Springer, Registrar of the University of Jamaica, fell from my lips, and a note was made.

What did stir me further is that when we were leaving the building that afternoon a gentleman from the staff of the Colonial Office moving from the bottom floor in the elevator looked at me and smiled, and I will never ever forget when he said that Hugh Springer was the quintessence of human culture. To all of this is added remarks to the Hon. Minister of Education in the House. My recollection of all this goes back to something like 19 years ago when he returned here from England and was having supper with my family. I recollect that we were discussing "Political Science" by Sir Frederick Pollock, and the name of Hugh Springer came in for discussion as we moved on through the supper period, and our present Minister of Education also had something to say of Dr. Hugh Springer whom he had apparently met a number of times in England, and his expression in referring to the then Mr. Hugh Springer was that he was a massive intellect.

1.05 p.m.

He referred to the then Mr. Hugh Springer as a person of massive intellect. A lot of other things can be said of this great personality, and Barbadians and West Indians all over the world must pause for a moment and think of his appointment as Acting Governor of Barbados because it is indeed a colossal change. I believe his appointment as Acting Governor of Barbados will be continually discussed, may be, for another century. As a matter of fact, I will continue to feel a sense of gratification over his appointment and I also feel that Dr. Hugh Springer will, one day, probably occupy the Chair of Principal of the U.W.I. He is quite capable and I know that we all feel that this honourable gentleman is quite capable to be Principal of this august institution, the University of the West Indies.

I hope that he will continue to bask in the sunshine, and his success will continue further afield. I know that every member of the community would join with us in praising his acceptance of his acting appointment as Governor of Barbados.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Mr. Chairman, I not only lend my support to this Resolution, but I am among those who in a matter of this sort feel quite proud over Dr. Hugh Springer's appointment as Acting Governor of Barbados. I suppose coming from me, this might surprise quite a number of people and quite possibly a number of hon. members. I am one who looked forward to the day when this gentleman would be among the first people of African descent to be selected as Governor of Barbados or of some other such territory. The ability which he has is not necessary for the office, but the deportment, dignity and integrity which he carries fits him for the post as Governor of any part of the British Empire.

Sir, I am extremely proud that as a member of this House of Assembly I can associate myself with the passing of this Resolution, and I am thankful that I have lived long enough to see that day when the Hon. Hugh Springer would become either Governor of this country or one of the other Islands. I say that from the depth of my heart, I am not a hanger-on.

Sir, I have never had the same philosophy as Dr. Hugh Springer: but I can truly say that there stands a man who has dignity and integrity, and we, in Barbados, of all shades of political influence, would have the protection given by him. I am absolutely certain that I echo not only the opinion of the man in the street, but the well-to-do that the Hon. Dr. Hugh Springer has been appointed Acting Governor of this country and, as a matter of fact, he is a man who can be appointed Governor of any colony.

Mr. GODDARD: I rise to congratulate Mr. Hugh Springer on his appointment as Acting Governor of this country and I know that he has every qualification for this exalted position. I am happy that we have people in Barbados and the West Indies who are so well qualified as to undertake the duties of Governor of this colony. We, in Barbados, have been accused of being too much like England and hiding under the banner of that country to rise to those heights. That is not so.

Sir, I can say that the white people of this colony will be as pleased to see that Dr. Hugh Springer is Governor of Barbados as any other man of their colour. We know Dr. Springer, and we know the manner in which he carries himself as well as the high standard which he will maintain as Governor of Barbados. Sir, I am speaking for that section of the community who will be pleased to see Dr. Springer as Governor of this Island.

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Chairman,

"It is not in mortals to command success,
They can do more, they can deserve it."

As the hon. member has just said, Dr. Hugh Springer deserves every success which might normally come his way because he is a man who has had a remarkable academic career, and he was as eminently successful in the Market Square as in the halls of learning. By this appointment,

he moves on to success in yet another sphere. I look forward to his becoming Governor of one of the larger colonies of the West Indies, and I am pleased having recently spent some time in a country where people of African descent have been agitating for many years and are demonstrating against the denigration of human dignity.

I remember just a few days ago I was attending a Convention. Governor Wallace of Alabama was supposed to speak to an organisation of which I happen to be a member. Great fun was made of it on television and radio because the Governor was supposed to have said that he had nothing against Negroes. So highly did he think of the Negro that he felt everybody ought to own one.

Sir, this is promotion for Dr. Springer. This particular office does a great deal to redress the balance at a time when people of African descent are suffering from lack of human dignity on the mainland. We are very happy that Dr. Hugh Springer has been appointed as Acting Governor of Barbados. I personally feel very proud about it, knowing of his career and of his high potential. We think it is a very wise appointment.

Mr. SMITH: Sir, various speakers have certainly filled up the gaps and have left nothing for your humble servant to say. However, they have left out a few words to finish off the entire address of the various speeches relative to the appointment of Dr. Hugh Springer as Acting Governor of Barbados.
1.15 p.m.

Mr. Chairman, I can add very little more because the hon. senior member for St. Peter especially has certainly filled out everything; but on behalf of the people of Barbados and especially the working-class people, I am saying to Dr. Springer: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." (*Cheers*).

Mr. COWARD: Mr. Chairman, I do not think that I could sit idly by without associating myself with all the remarks which have been made by hon. members relative to the appointment of Dr. Springer as Acting Governor of this island. I think it will be remembered that history has been created at a time like this when Dr. Hugh Springer has been appointed to act as Governor, and I feel that it is a debt of gratitude which has been paid to him, for the good which he has done for this country in the past and for the people of this island of Barbados.

Mr. WEEKES: Mr. Chairman, having heard about the acting appointment of Dr. Hugh Springer, I must admit that I have been a member of this House for approximately two and a half years and this is the happiest moment which I have spent in here. (*Hear! Hear!*) I am happy in mind to know that we have reached the stage in Barbados at which one of the calibre of Dr. Springer has been appointed to act as Governor of this Island. Dr. Springer is a Barbadian of whom we can all be proud. I commend the Cabinet for having recommended him for this acting appointment and I wish him success in his office. I am quite sure that he will do his utmost to render efficient service in his high office. (*Hear! Hear!*)

Mr. CORBIN: Mr. Chairman, at this time I think it is an honour to this country that we have found that our island has produced a person with the necessary qualification and ability to be appointed as Acting Governor of the island. It is an honour indeed that such a person as Dr. Springer has been appointed to this office. It is indeed a great comfort which will be enjoyed throughout the island to know that the island can produce the necessary fruit which its inhabitants need. We are not now dealing with class or creed or colour, but we are dealing with qualifications. It has never taken place in the history of this island or perhaps of the world that a man of colour has been appointed to act in this high office. Mr. Chairman, whether we are black or white, yellow or green, we are all precious in the sight of God. Mr. Chairman, it is my delight and pleasure to compliment Dr. Springer on this appointment. We know him and we can trace him. I believe it is the desire of all of us to recommend Dr. Springer for this high office; I join one hundred per cent in this appointment.

Mr. SEALEY: Mr. Chairman, having heard various speakers refer to Dr. Springer, I can say that he is a man whom I have known for many years. He is a man of some dynamism and one who has reached the highest stage of his profession. I feel that Dr. Hugh Springer will do well in any sphere. I would say, Sir, that it is the happiest moment of my life for me to speak in connection with this appointment of Dr. Springer, and I hope that he will do well and live long enough not only to act as Governor of this island, but to achieve even greater success. *(Cheers)*.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Chairman, the experience of listening to all of these encomiums from all sides of the House on behalf of Dr. Springer is, to say the least, most gratifying. As a matter of fact, I feel that I owe the House an apology for having, so to speak, sprung this Resolution on them without giving them more time to prepare their biographical speeches in honour of Dr. Springer. As a matter of fact, the Government itself was a bit taken by surprise in so far as the actual acquiescence in this acting appointment by Her Majesty the Queen is concerned. I myself did not know that we would have been dealing with this Resolution today. Naturally, Sir, the Premier made the recommendation for Her Majesty the Queen to approve, and I am sorry that we did not have more time between the approval of Her Majesty the Queen and the actual bringing of the Resolution before the House, so that hon. members would have had much more time to enlarge on their speeches. If we had brought down this Resolution today and had given notice of it in the normal course of events to discuss it next Tuesday - the only thing about that, Sir, is that by Midnight we would be here listening to these extended panegyrics by hon. members, including myself. As a matter of fact, when I rose to introduce the Resolution, I was at a loss as to what I should say. It is, however, very gratifying that there is now not only the unanimous approval of the House, but there is a sense of pleasure which has permeated the Chamber from the announcements which have been made. The remarks of the hon. senior member for St. Peter, the hon. junior member for St. George and the hon. senior member for the City, have brought to my mind an incident which I had with Dr. Springer. The hon. senior member for St. Peter, the hon. junior member for St. George and the hon. junior member for the City who having assumed the mantle of prophecy stated today that for some years they had prophesied of a very high office which would be filled by Dr. Springer.

1.25 p.m.

I remember when he was appointed a member of the Higher Education Committee that he was told by his closest colleague at the time not to accept it, and Mr. Lee Sergeant, then Clerk of the House, told me that he told him that he should not hesitate to accept the appointment, and that he was sure he would eventually make a very great contribution to whatever was recommended with regard to Higher Education in the West Indies. Mr. Lee Sergeant called me into his room in this House and recounted the whole incident of what he told Mr. Springer, and then he said to me "Look here, Crawford, I feel it is wrong; but you mark my words, you will live to see Springer fill the highest post the West Indies have to offer." I am reminded of his prognostications when I hear the hon. senior member for St. Peter, the hon. junior member for St. George and the hon. senior member for the City claim that they themselves prophesied in their own time that he has very far to go. The Government is exceedingly grateful for the unanimous acclaim with which this Resolution has been accorded. Nobody has said a word about the money, and the Government presumes that they are going to pass it. The entire debate was centred around the aptitude and the general suitability for this office of the person whom the Queen has been delighted to honour in this respect.

The hon. senior member for St. Peter said today in Britain the Mother of Parliaments is rendering signal honour to a distinguished son, and here in little England the Barbados House of Assembly is performing a similar act towards a native son whom it is delighted to honour. I am reminded, Sir, of Sir Winston Churchill when after the war he went down to receive the freedom of the City of Birmingham and there was a tremendous crowd on hand to welcome

him. One of his colleagues said to him "Winston, you must be a very proud man today to see this enormous crowd turn up to welcome you on the tremendous contribution you made in winning the war." Churchill replied that it was a big crowd all right, but if he were to be hanged, it would probably be three times as great. *(laughter)*. Anyhow, we are pleased to see that neither Sir Winston Churchill or Dr. Springer is being hanged today, and on occasions when the sense of national pride is so unanimous, it is very gratifying to note that in a chamber like this comprised of different parties and people of different political outlook, on all sides there has been generous acclaim; and the fact that he is so universally accepted must be of great assistance to Dr. Springer when he assumes the mantle of this high office. *(Cheers)*.

The question that the Resolution do now pass was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

On the motion of Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD, seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA, Mr. CHAIRMAN reported the passing of two Resolutions in Committee of Supply, and Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, the Chairman of Committees has just reported the passing of two Resolutions, one in connection with a Supplementary Estimate, and the other is to pay the remuneration of a *locum tenens* for His Excellency the Governor during his absence from the Island during August to October, that *locum tenens* being Dr. Hugh Worrell Springer of the University of the West Indies.

I beg to move that these Resolutions be now read a first time.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that these Resolutions be now read a second time.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that these Resolutions be now agreed to.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

Mr. SPEAKER: Before these Resolutions are now agreed to, as I anticipate they will be by the unanimous vote of the House which has been accorded the motions that they be read a first and second time, I observe that the Hon. Leader of the House drew my attention specifically to the content and substance of one of these Resolutions. The Hon. Leader appreciated that I was not in the Chair during the passage of either of them, and was gracious enough to draw to my attention, in respect of the second the fact that as printed there was no reference in the text circulated to hon. members that it related to the appointment of an eminent son of the soil to the position of the Queen's Representative, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this Island, to act during the absence on leave from this territory of His Excellency, Sir John Stow. Perhaps it will not be deemed out of place if I mentioned my happiness at the passing of such a Resolution.

It was only a few weeks ago, at the Annual Dinner of the Old Harrisonian Society that I remarked in proposing the health of the Guests of Honour, that whenever there is a suitable and really worthy person being sought, whether it is by Government or other highly selected source, invariably they seek out an old Harrisonian, Hugh Worrell Springer is a West Indian, a Barbadian and an old Harrisonian. Nothing more need be said as to his qualifications and fitness for such a position.

1.35 p.m.

The question is that these Resolutions be agreed to. Hon. members in favour will please say "Aye" and those against will please say "No".

I think the "Ayes" have it, and accordingly I declare these Resolutions to have been agreed to.

RESOLUTION *re* THE PENSIONS
(PENSIONABLE OFFICES)
(AMENDMENT) ORDER

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Order No. 3 be now taken as the next Order of the Day.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order stands in the name of the Hon. Premier. To move the passing of the following Resolution to approve the Pensions (Pensionable Offices) (Amendment) Order, 1964.

HON. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker,....

Mr. SPEAKER: I take it that the Hon. Leader of the House has asked leave of the House to take charge of the Resolution in the absence of the Hon. Premier.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Yes, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: If I understand correctly and there is no objection, leave will be granted the Hon. Leader of the House and it is hereby now granted.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, this Resolution is merely to give effect to the Order entitled "The Pensions (Pensionable Offices) (Amendment) Order, 1964, which has been made by the Governor under the provisions of subsection (1) of section (2) of the Pensions Act, 1947 and laid in both House of the Legislature.

The Object of it is to delete the offices of Attorney General and Solicitor General and add the office of Director of Public Prosecutions.

I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, what I am saying now I am going to repeat each time a Resolution of this sort is brought up. I have said it often enough already and would say it often enough until the Government makes a change. What I have said seems to be re-echoing in some people's minds in the community. I think the time has come when the Government should set up a Committee to investigate the Pension Act with a view of placing the Pension Act in such a position that pensionable officers would receive a pension during their lifetime based on any changes taking place in the office which the officer holds. This should be done instead of subjecting pensioners to any specific request.

Furthermore, I would like to say that persons receiving pensions should be subjected to certain taxable allowances because in the United States under the Old Age and Survivors Pensions Law, pensioners are not subjected to income tax. It is true to say that conditions are a bit different because in the United States it is a contributory pension while in this case it is a State pension because persons receiving pensions here do not make any direct contribution towards it. It is not on all fours with the persons making a direct contribution, but even here where it is a result of indirect taxation, it is still regarded as income and you are not given any allowances.

Sir, I would like those two points to be borne in mind. First of all, That the pensionable officers should receive a pension based on the salary when they left the office. Sir, I feel one day Your Honour should be the recipient of a

well earned pension by your being Speaker of this Honourable Assembly and I know that Your Honour would be glad for it. If you live long enough, you should not have to live a life below the dignity of the office which you once held, and it is for that reason I feel that all pensionable officers should receive a pension at the rate of the office which they held. I hope the Hon. Minister concerned would pass it on and the Cabinet would give some favourable consideration to it. I feel that my point has some logic in it. I feel it would relieve the Government from time to time of unnecessary pressures from pensioners. I feel that pensioners should receive a pension based on the office which they held. Sir, I hope the Government would give that the sort of sympathy which it deserves.

Now that the Hon. Premier has come into the Chamber, I would repeat briefly what I have just said. I hope the time will come when the Hon. Premier as Minister of Finance and who is responsible for pensions would give some consideration to the people who are entitled to pensionable emoluments and that they receive a pension based on the office which they held and they will not be subjected to these *ad hoc* arrangements. I also hope that the person entitled to a pension would be given the same taxable allowances similar to what is done in the United States of America under the Old Age and Survivors Act. It is humane and it is logical. In the same way that the Government has seen fit to come to the cause of the female teachers and is giving equal pay for equal work done, I hope that these pensioners will get the same favourable consideration as the female teachers have just got. Sir, this is a hardy annual with me and I am going to make this plea on all pensionable matters until the Government agrees in principle with what I have been calling attention to.

Mr. BOXILL: Mr. Speaker, I rise to add what the hon. senior member for St. Peter has just said. I endorse every word which he said wholeheartedly and I go further and say that I think the time has come when you must view these things very realistically. I do not think pensioners should be called on to go at the Treasury at the end of the month to receive their pensions. It is most pathetic to see them. These people are fairly old and I am, therefore, saying that it would be a good idea when you are making out these cheques for these pensioners that you save them the burden of having to come to the Treasury to draw them and having to stand in a long line and trying to get to the counter. 1.45 p.m.

I think it would be a very commendable feature if the Government could see fit, instead of allowing these pensioners to come down here to the Treasury to receive this pension, to mail them a cheque and save them some of the worry of having to come down to the Treasury to receive their pension.

The question that this Resolution do now pass was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

SUSPENSION OF SITTING

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, at this stage, I beg to move that this sitting be now suspended for three quarters of an hour.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

The question that this sitting be now suspended for three quarters of an hour was put and resolved in the affirmative without division, and Mr. SPEAKER suspended the sitting accordingly.

On re-assembling,

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I observe that there is no quorum present, and I am therefore asking that the Clerk be requested to ring the bell.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am grateful to the hon. senior member for Christ Church for drawing that to my attention. Let the bell be rung.

Mr. SPEAKER: Let the hon. member continue on His Excellency's Speech.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, both hon. members patted themselves on the back, praised the Government and did everything possible except to deal with the Address.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is what the hon. junior member for St. Joseph may now proceed to deal with.

Mr. SMITH: Must I do the job for them, Sir? Now in the third paragraph on page 6, it is mentioned that the present reserves of natural gas are expected to last for about ten years. The Governor mentioned everything about "my Government"; so I will say that my Government failed to mention anything about the distribution of the natural gas to the people in the country districts. Now imagine, Sir, you have natural gas springing from St. Andrew, and finding itself all the way through the other parishes until it gets into St. Michael, and the people in St. Michael are enjoying the use of natural gas, while those people through whose land the gas pipes pass cannot enjoy it. Is it fair to those people? These pipes pass through their land and the gas finds itself in St. Michael and Christ Church. What is my Government doing about the matter? My Government has failed to mention anything about it in this Address. Now if I were the owners of the land, the pipes would have to be taken up, and let me see who would enjoy it. It would not be fair to you, Sir, if natural gas ran next door to you and you could not enjoy the uses of it, but people who are farther away get the uses of it. I am not against the people because it is there for public use, but my Government should say something about it.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, the hon. member said that the people on whose land the pipes for the conduct of natural gas pass cannot enjoy it. That is not true, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid that is not a point of order as provided for in Standing Order No. 28 (a), but it is a matter on which the Hon. Leader of the House is fully entitled to speak when he is replying.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: May I say, Mr. Speaker, that I take it that although there is no specific interpretation of what is a point of order, we are entitled to correct what is a gross misstatement during the course of a debate?

Mr. SPEAKER: Unfortunately we have no Standing Order to provide for such, unless the misstatement is a misquotation of what has been previously said by a speaker who has already spoken. But we always have the right to reply, and that is what we exercise to the fullest in replying.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Without in any way questioning Your Honour's Ruling, am I to understand that hon. members are entitled glaringly to make misstatements of fact without any possibility of corrections during the course of debate?

Mr. SPEAKER: 'During the course of debate' applies for so long as the debate continues and as many people who may care to contribute to it.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: During the course of the actual speech in which the misstatements are made.....

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid there is no Standing Order provided for that, unless the misstatement is a misquotation of what has been said by a previous speaker. In this debate so far the two previous speakers were the hon. junior member for St. John and the hon. senior member for St. George. We have only Standing Order No. 28 (a) and Standing Order No. 26 (16). Standing Order No. 26 (16) applies to a member who has spoken to a question who again may be heard to offer an explanation of some material part of his speech; and Standing Order No. 28 applies to interruptions. No member shall interrupt another member except by rising on a point of order, and the member interrupting shall simply direct attention to the point which he desires to bring to notice and submit it to the Speaker

or Chairman for decision. Of course, the other point of interruption may be to elucidate a point raised by a member in the course of his speech, provided the other member gives way. I am not for one moment suggesting that our Standing Orders are not efficient and may not be improved upon.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: For clarification, Mr. Speaker, you may rise under Standing Order No. 28 on a point of order, and you may direct attention to the point you desire to bring to notice and submit to the notice of the Speaker or Chairman for decision. In other words, you rise on a point of order and then one submits to you, if you are in the Chair or the Chairman of Committees, the point which the hon. member desires to bring to attention.

Mr. SPEAKER: I cannot decide whether a thing is a misstatement or not except it is in relation to a misquotation of a speech by an hon. member, and that is decided by reference to Hansard.
3.30 p.m.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: In this case, may I correct myself by saying that the statement made by the hon. junior member for St. Joseph is that persons on whose lands the pipes for natural gas run are not entitled, cannot enjoy the use of natural gas?

Mr. SPEAKER: That is the point to which the Hon. Leader of the House rose.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Leader of the House is taking advantage of the Chair.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid no member can say that.

Mr. SMITH: Time and time again, the hon. member has quoted the Standing Orders; yet still he is breaking them.

Mr. SPEAKER: Let the hon. member leave that to me.

Mr. SMITH: Every time the hon. member is getting up, it is his intention to keep on interrupting me. That is how he wants to stop me from talking. He is a Minister of his Government and my Government, but he cannot interrupt me.

Mr. SPEAKER: So long as I am in the Chair, I will have to listen to points of order or points of elucidation.

Mr. SMITH: In this same manner, he is going to interrupt me. The Hon. Leader of the House is telling me that I am lying or that what I am saying is not true. I want to know from him this. He lives up Christ Church - at least I believe so. What does he know about the people in St. James? (*Asides*)

Mr. Speaker, have you heard the hon. junior member for St. Thomas? It is time that he behaves himself.

Mr. BOXILL: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. SMITH: What point of order is that? Do you mean to say that because the hon. member is a Parliamentary Secretary, no member can get up in here and say a word? The day he becomes a Minister, nobody would be able to get up in here and say a word.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. junior member for St. Thomas rose and said: "On a point of order". I must listen to him.

Mr. BOXILL: Sir, my point of order is to object to the hon. junior member for St. Joseph accusing me of bad behaviour.

Mr. SPEAKER: No reference was made by the hon. junior member for St. Joseph to the hon. junior member for St. Thomas. I did not hear the name of the hon. junior member for St. Thomas stated.

Mr. SMITH: The hon. member has just sat and as soon as I got up, he is up too. It seems to me that he is in for trouble because he had sat.

Sir, I was speaking about natural gas. I said that natural gas was being piped from the parish of St. Andrew and surely my Government should have seen to it that the residents of St. Andrew should share in the joy of using natural gas, and then from that parish you can pass along by St. Joseph.

Mr. Speaker, you may not know, but when you are using natural gas it is very nearly 75 per cent cheaper than using bottled gas. Sir, you may be in time to see lorries leaving Bridgetown and roaming all over the country, including St. Andrew where there is natural gas, carrying bottled gas. I am saying that it is not fair to those residents, and my Government should see to it that everybody who wants it should be able to use it so long as they are in a position to pay for it.

The hon. junior member for St. John said: "My Government is the best Government in the world." If you were in the gallery and you had listened to the speech coming from the hon. junior member for St. John, you would have to think that this Island was nowhere at all until his Government came on the scene. Now, Sir, if he is going to pat his Government on the back and say what his Government is doing, I can do the same thing too. But it would take too much time.

As I have said last week, you do not have to praise any person for what you are paying them to do. If you have a nice chauffeur and he is driving well, O.K. At Christmas time, you can make him feel at home and you can appreciate his services by giving him a nice tip. As a matter of fact, you will not wait until Christmas time to do that; you will give him a tip daily. You will show your appreciation of him in another way. In this case, the hon. junior member for St. John is praising the Government for the job which they promised the electorate of this country to do. That is how they got into office. They got into office by making the necessary promises. All that the hon. member can do in introducing this Address is to praise the Government. The hon. member does not know that the people of St. John would like to have natural gas too. As a matter of fact, the constituents of all the hon. members on that side of the Table would like to have natural gas in their homes, and hon. members on that side of the Table can just get in touch with the Hon. Minister concerned and hint it to him. If they do that, they would not have to come in here and criticise the Government for not giving the people natural gas. They can get a Council meeting and ask the members to consider the people who have not got natural gas in their homes. Being members of that Party, they can get together one with the other and consider that among themselves. Even the hon. junior member for St. John can ask the Hon. Minister of Trade privately to consider the distribution of natural gas to the people of St. John. I dare suppose that he has not said that. If it were so, he would not have to come in here and ask questions. If he is going to pat them on the back, that shows that the people of St. John do not want natural gas.

Now, Sir, I am not going to be long. I will read paragraph 6 on page 7:

"The Sugar Crop for 1963 was 190,697 tons. The estimated crop for 1964 is 170,500 tons. The high incidence of cane fires this year has so far caused considerable loss to the Island. There have been 337 fires affecting 3,770 acres as compared with 248 fires affecting 1,993 acres during the same period in 1963."

3.40 p.m.

What is my Government doing now to prevent these cane fires? Is it that my Government is going to pay two people at District "C" Police Station to change off in the Station yard to watch and see when a fire has been lighted? I wonder what my Government is doing about trying to control these fires. You can clearly see the increase yearly, and nothing has been mentioned about what we would call the stable crop of this island, namely sugar. My Government should do everything possible in order to reduce these cane fires and set up whatever they are going to set up. Are they going to pay out money to two ordinary people to go into

the Station yard at District "C" during the reaping season and watch and see when a cane fire has been started? These people should be stationed somewhere else. The yard of the Police Station always has a sentry and he would always be able to look out for the fires. I want my Government to realise that they should not be marking time, but that it is time that they should set up something or do something to keep down the number of these cane fires. Nothing has been mentioned here about that. (Laughter). I see, Sir, that the Minister of Education is laughing; he only knows about education, but he does not know about canes. He has never planted any canes or lost any. Anyhow, Sir, this is a very serious state of affairs.

The Administrator has only read out this Speech because it is his duty to do so; but it is my Government, it is the people's Government which has printed this Speech. No provision has been made, or if it has been made it is not set out here, to try and keep down the number of these cane fires. The sugar crop is responsible for 92% of our lives but, I repeat, nothing has been done about this matter. That is where my Government should be complimented for all the good work which has been done since it has been in power; those are the remarks of the hon. introducer of this Resolution.

When we come to the matter of Soil Conservation, I would say that they are doing a very good job in St. Andrew. However, Sir, as I have always said, first things should be done first. Now they are reclaiming a lot of land in St. Andrew and they are working in areas where there are no lives involved. Mr. Speaker, there are some other areas where there are lives and also property involved. When you take it from the Spa, St. Bernard's Village and a part of Mount Wilton where the people are living on the brink of disaster, nothing is being done. If we were to get a rainfall - I hope we will not get it - as in 1938, the houses, lives and everything will go overboard. That is a fact, and I believe that every Minister knows and has seen it. Imagine that they are working somewhere and no matter how great a rainfall is received there, no lives or schools or churches are involved! I can understand the experts; but if I am to co-operate with an expert, then the expert must co-operate with me. I would not doubt that the Minister or the Ministry might have been told by the expert that they cannot get to this particular area as yet, and reasons might be given for that. But this is the time when the Minister or the Ministry should ask the expert for his cooperation; they should ask him to save the lives and the buildings in this particular area. They should ask the expert to leave out that part of St. Andrew and come up to that part of St. Joseph in the Spa District, St. Bernard's Village and so on, and do some levelling there so as to prevent the soil from slipping. By so doing they will be saving lives and property. There are schools and churches there; there is the St. Bernard's Boys' School and the Church, all of them on the brink of slipping away at any moment. Mr. Speaker, what is there to prevent these people from giving this matter some consideration and from calling on the expert to do something in the matter? The experts do not employ the Government; it is the Government who employs the experts. The Government should call on the experts to move into this area as quickly as possible and do a good job. But the hon. junior member for St. John is saying that the Government should be complimented.

3.50 p.m.

How can I compliment them when they are not doing the job that should be done? I do not know if he knows St. Andrew. Does he know St. Bernard's Village? I will invite him there next Sunday afternoon and show him. I will make it next Sunday afternoon because I do not want him to go back as he comes; he will have to "fire" a few. I dare suppose he may fall into a trap before he gets back, but anyhow that is what I am saying. I am one of the sufferers. This was hanging fire too long now, and it is high time that my Government should save my life and that of other people, because if it were mine alone, they would never try to do anything in that area. In fact, if it were mine alone, I would have been gone already. These are the things I cannot praise this Government for, because I always say that first things should come first.

The hon. member mentioned the Constitution Swamp I have never heard that anybody was drowned in it yet. When there is a heavy rainfall it may be subject to flooding, but not breaking away, and no houses are in the swamp. It would be better to spend the money that you are going to spend at the Garrison on the Hilton Hotel to save the lives of the people in St. Joseph; but if you care less about the people, you can build the hotel.

The first paragraph on page 10 says that the Loan Policy of the Agricultural Credit Bank has been revised to ensure that the funds of the bank are utilised to make more loans available for productive purposes, such as cultivation of land, purchase of fertiliser, and livestock and for irrigation, rather than to encourage transactions in land. Now, Sir, this policy, as the old people would say, is a bad policy. Now they are encouraging you to work the land and to buy fertiliser and livestock. You do not have to encourage any agricultural worker or peasant to buy fertiliser, because he knows that so long as he is growing canes, he has to do that, and every peasant I know has his livestock; he has from a pig upwards; so you do not have to encourage him. What the Government has lost sight of is that they have changed the policy with regard to people who borrowed money on account of land; in other words, what we call the balance of purchase money. There are people who owe for land and would need help to pay off for this land so as to become the owners. This is what this policy should do, but this policy has stopped that.

The hon. junior member for St. John said that this Government is the best Government in the world and should be complimented, but I wonder when I have finished with this what he is going to say to himself. The last Government used to lend money to pay off for the land, and so far as I can remember, if the owner had 60 per cent the Government would lend 40 per cent to help pay for the land. Time rolled on and my Government say that progress was being made very slowly and some people still could not pay off for the land, and instead of a person having to provide 60 per cent, the last Government would lend 60 per cent, - not this goody-goody Government - which would help them to pay off for the land. Now that was something to encourage you to become an owner of land, because if he did not do that, the landlord would not take back the land, and all some people used to work for was the expenses for growing and reaping the crop and the interest on the money. The last Government wanted to help these people who really needed help and went to their assistance and lent them 60 per cent, and a lot of them managed to buy land. My Government is now saying they are encouraging the keeping of livestock. This was encouraged by the last Government, because they used to lend money to buy livestock also; so this Government is only encouraging what was being done before.

Mr. Speaker, what the peasants would like now is for Government to go back to the old policy of lending them money, because they are being lent money for productive purposes such as cultivation of land, purchase of fertiliser and livestock and for irrigation, rather than to encourage transactions in land; so this Government has stopped lending people money to buy land. In other words, this Government does not want to see poor people own land. All right, the Minister is up, I will bring you all up with the truth.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, we have heard a lot about the lending of money. The question is that what really interested the last Government was that on the question of loan money, several cases were in the solicitors' offices. If the hon. member is going to explain that, he would probably be doing something constructive.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order to draw Your Honour's attention to a point made by the hon. junior member for St. Joseph. He said that this Government does not want poor people to own land, and is therefore not lending them money to buy land. This is a deliberate fabrication, Sir, an absolute misstatement of fact. All the paragraph to which the hon. member refers says is that the Government has been encouraging people to concentrate on the acquisition of livestock and irrigation rather than encourage transactions in land. This is a direct

and specific reference to an incident which occurred in the last Government in which two members of the Agricultural Credit Bank utilised funds from the Bank themselves to acquire land.
4.00 p.m.

It cannot be taken that the Government is not doing anything to help the people.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Minister can try to shift the blame as much as he likes. There are people now waiting who have applications inside there for money to pay off for their land, and they were told to come for the money; but when they arrived at the Bank, they were told that the policy was that they had stopped lending out money. I can tell the names. People are waiting there now and the members of that Bank are telling them to wait on some policy. It is a fact that people are waiting for money to pay off for their land and the people are told by members of the Bank that everything was done by the Board. The Hon. Minister is going to tell me what he knows. As I have said, I can bring names.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. I want to repeat that people who have had applications for loans in respect of the balance of their purchase money have not been granted this money on account of the policy of the Government. I was saying, Sir, that in one instance Civil Servants of the Bank had taken steps to acquire land through loans from the Agricultural Credit Bank with the knowledge of the Board. This is for agriculturists to purchase land. After that was known to the Cabinet, the Minister was instructed to issue a directive and the Bank was told not to lend money until a proper directive was issued. Perhaps, this was the period when *bona fide* applicants were not able to get money. It may have been that people were refused money because the Government was not prepared to lend more money until they had the entire scheme overhauled.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. Further to what the Hon. Minister has just said, I wish to say that there was a great influx of applications for loans to repay old mortgages of many years standing, which were then at the rate of six per cent and less. In other words, they were called on by solicitors to increase their rates of interest from six per cent to eight per cent; so all the people who had borrowed loans years ago at six per cent and which were raised to eight per cent came to the Government to borrow money. It would have entailed the Government spending about \$3 million. It is for that reason that all the applications could not be accommodated. It is not that the Government was preventing them from owning land; but if Government accommodated all the applicants, as I have said, they would have had to look for another \$2 million or \$3 million.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, those are speeches. They are not even now points of orders; they are gallons of orders. I want to know which of the two hon. members must I believe. One got up and said that the reason for the stoppage was that Civil Servants were lending themselves.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I said, "and further to what the Hon. Minister has said". What I meant to say was that the Hon. Minister of Trade gave one phase of the matter and I was giving another phase of the matter. I gave the main reason. That was something which I did not fully explain until now.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I may begin now to believe the Hon. Minister of Communications; but how can I believe the Hon. Leader of the House that Civil Servants were lending themselves this money? At that Bank, you have a qualified accountant. How is it that a Civil Servant can lend himself money from the Agricultural Credit Bank? I would like to know how that can happen and how he has got away with it. I would like to know why that Civil Servant has not been locked up. How is it that a Civil Servant can lend himself money when you have rules and regulations? How is it when you have to qualify and your application must go before the Board of Directors?

The Hon. Leader of the House rose.

What is the Hon. Minister getting up on? Ask the hon. member to sit down.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. The hon. junior member for St. Joseph asked how a Civil Servant can lend himself money. He asked if you could believe the statement that I made that the Government had to issue instructions for the Bank to suspend loans. What I want to say now is that on the occasion when these Civil Servants to whom I referred were given loans, the Directors of the Bank of which the hon. junior member for St. Joseph was a member had the policy that you no longer had to advertise the names of the applicants for loans.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. I do not know what to call these people. It is a pity that I cannot call them what I have in mind to call them.

Mr. SPEAKER: Two hon. members are on their feet. The Hon. Leader of the House has not yet, I take it, concluded the point which he was making.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: The hon. member sat as a member of this Bank for years. I said that during the time of the last Government, the hon. junior member for St. Joseph was a member of the Board of Directors.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I cannot sit here and allow the hon. member to be saying untrue things about me. I was not a member of the Bank at the time to which the Hon. Minister is referring.
4.10 p.m.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: I am saying that the last Government amended the Act so as to cease the publication of the names of people who were applying for loans. That is how it came about that these names were not published. That is the first point.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is that the first point in the point of order or what?

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: I am still on a point of order. Another thing is that the transaction to which I am referring in which two Civil Servants themselves were borrowing money from the Bank took place before we came in. We were so astounded over the situation that we stopped further loans from being made. We stopped the payment of these two loans until we finalised the position as to who were and who were not qualified to get loans from the Bank. There were substantial loans — something like \$38,000. I defy the hon. member to say that it was not the last Government which amended the Act in order to stop the publication of the names of people who applied for loans from this Bank.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. Let the hon. junior member for St. Joseph proceed.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, after today it seems to me as if I have to stop talking. You are allowing the Hon. Leader of the House to break the Standing Orders of this House. Every time the Hon. Minister is breaking the Standing Orders of this House and he is saying untrue things about me. I was not a member of the Bank, but the Hon. Minister is clearing his face to make the gallery feel that I was a member of the Bank and now he will ask me to withdraw something.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. junior member for St. Joseph must not make any references like that. If he causes me to take notice of strangers in the House, automatically only hon. members will be able to remain in this House. There must not be any reference to the gallery because that is a reference to strangers and Standing Order 69 deals with that question.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, my recollection and information is that up to 1961 the hon. junior member for St. Joseph was a member of the Agricultural Credit Bank.

Mr. SMITH: That is not true. The hon. member does not know what he talking about.

Mr. SPEAKER: May I suggest to both hon. members that that matter can be decided by referring to the records of this House? In that way, we will get information as to the dates; but let us proceed with this discussion in reply to His Excellency the Governor's Address.

Mr. SMITH: The Hon. Leader of the House wants to have things in his way; just as he goes to the people, he is coming before this House. I am saying that I was not a member of this Board. The hon. member does not know what he is talking about, and instead of sitting quietly he is saying that I was a member of the Board. I was not a member of the Bank when this occurrence took place. The hon. member is saying that I am a liar in saying that what I am saying is not true.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: On a point of order. Sir, what brought me to my feet was not whether the hon. member was a member of the Bank or not but he is saying that he does not know what my statements mean; he says what I said is not true. He said that he was not a member of the Bank at the time of the occurrence. What occurrence? It is the same occurrence about which I was not telling the truth, as he said. It was the occurrence of which I spoke the truth. I know that the hon. member was a member of the Bank and what brought me to my feet is that he said he does not believe me.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: On a point of order. Mr. Speaker, the Peasants' Loan Bank Act was amended in 1961 and that brought into being the Agricultural Credit Bank. The hon. member was a member of the Peasants' Loan Bank when this amendment took place. In 1961, when the new Act came into force, there was a change in the personnel of the Bank and the hon. member, along with the present hon. junior member for St. James, was a member of the Peasants' Loan Bank. I do not think that the hon. member had actually served on the Board when the new amendment was brought to the Peasants' Loan Bank to provide for the Agricultural Credit Bank. It was under that amendment that the practice of publishing the names of persons who applied for loans was stopped. The hon. member was a sitting member at the time, but he was one of the last members of the House who was elected to the Peasants' Loan Bank. I speak as a former Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. SMITH: The hon. member wants to know what I know about the occurrence, when he has said what was the reason why the Government stopped the loans. I am replying now to what the hon. member has said. The hon. member has just allowed the whole House to know that the Civil Servants were loaned this money. As I have said, you have to be qualified in order to get this money from the Bank in the first place, and then the holding has to be inspected by inspectors.
4.20 p.m.

The names of every intended borrower have to be submitted to the Directors of the Bank before the meeting; so it is not a question of not knowing who is borrowing money. When they are talking now about stopping the advertisements in the paper, everybody would know why he is so annoyed about that. I am not going to say anything about that now, because he cannot make me withdraw a word.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: On a point of order, the hon. member has been in the House for a long time and knows the Rules. He is not entitled to impute unfair and dishonest motives to any member of the House. What he is imputing now is that because I was in the newspaper business I had some personal reason for not having the notices appear. The position is this: as he well knows, it is the settled policy on the part of the Bank to alternate the newspapers in which the advertisements appear every year. If there are five newspapers, each one gets it every fifth year. It was not a question of favouritism.

Mr. SMITH: I do not know, Mr. Speaker, what he is interested in.

Mr. SPEAKER: Let the hon. junior member for St. Joseph proceed and let him forget the hon. member.

Mr. SMITH: He is interested in a lot of things I do not know about.

Mr. SPEAKER: That would not arise here anyhow. It is not in His Excellency's Speech.

Mr. SMITH: Now, Sir, any sensible person would stop the advertisements in the paper, because sometimes it costs more to advertise one person's name than the loan he is going to get, and any Government that stopped that would have done a good job. No Civil Servant can get money too easily as he wanted to tell us, and now the reasons for stopping the loan is that they wanted to tighten up and get everything straight. There were a few who were told by letter to come in for the money as the Board had sanctioned it. Let him get up now, because he hates me to tell the truth about his Government. Whenever I am telling the truth, he gets up, and I know he will get up now. Now, Sir, if they did not want to stop these poor people from becoming owners of the land, after the loans were approved for the few people, they should have allowed the Bank to make the loan to them and no one else after that. The people at the Bank went ahead and did everything and then the Government intervened and would not pay them. I am not against them trying to tighten up things; but so long as it had gone so far, they should have allowed the Bank to make the loan. Besides, the Government has no right going in front of the Board. It was an insult to the management of the Board, because after they had got the inspectors' report, they told the people to come for the loans, and then the money was stopped. Those people should have got a loan, if nobody else; but it is simply that the Government does not want any poor man to own land today.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. junior member for St. John patted himself on the back that this is the best Government but I should like to know what has happened to the pig subsidy. The last Government gave a subsidy to encourage the pig industry so that everybody could eat some Bajan pork. They gave people a bag or two of feed to help them to rear pigs, but this Government has stopped it, because they do not want poor people to rear pigs. Now the last Government was on the side of the people, but this Government is not on the side of the people because they have stopped everything to help the poor people. They stopped the loans from the Bank, and they have stopped the pig subsidy. All right now, the truth hurts.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, the hon. junior member for St. Joseph has said that the Government does not want to help poor people to keep pigs and is going on at length on this matter, and every time I rise it is to correct a deliberate falsification of the facts, a misrepresentation of what is actually taking place. With regard to the pig subsidy, the Government found the island in a condition in which people who reared pigs could not dispose of them at all. We had complaints from people in the island that they had pigs they could not sell, because the last Government had been silly enough not to stop the free importation of pork from countries from which we obtain it when it could have been obtained here; so the result — I do not remember the exact figure — was that about 200,000 lbs. of pork was still outstanding, and the local people could not get their pigs sold. We stopped the subsidy at one time and then we restricted the importation of pork, and you were not allowed to import pork unless under a special licence. If you want to import pork, you have to go to the Controller of Supplies and get a licence to import it; and in the meantime with the restriction on the importation of pork the situation is levelling itself off.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, in addition to what the Hon. Leader of the House has just said, it is not a question of trying to prevent poor people from rearing pigs. The emphasis is now being placed on trying to enable poor people to have a cow or two, and the new Incentive Scheme has been introduced which will serve as a means of assisting the small man to own a cow or two and be ready to take part in the dairy scheme and the pasteurisation plant which is

being established at the Pine, and in which the small peasant with a cow or two can own as many \$1.00 shares as he may care to have, because the Government is reserving 250,000 \$1.00 shares as trustees for the benefit of the small cattle rearer.
4.30 p.m.

Mr. SPEAKER: I ask the Hon. Minister not to go into such details. He may do so when he makes his speech, if he proposes to do so.

Mr. SMITH: Now, Sir, the Hon. Leader of the House said what were the reasons for stopping the subsidy on the rearing of pigs but, Sir, I can tell you and the House the real reason. After they allowed the importation of the outside pork...

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I have not said a word yet. The Hon. Minister does not know if it is going to be the truth or what.

Mr. SPEAKER: Will the Hon. Leader of the House let the hon. junior member for St. Joseph complete the sentence which he has just started?

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: The hon. member said "after they allowed the importation of pork".

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member did not complete the point.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: I know what would be the conclusion.

Mr. SPEAKER: Well, let the conclusion appear.

Mr. SMITH: I was asking him this and he would tell me if it is true or not.

Mr. SPEAKER: We cannot have it like that. I ask you just to complete that sentence.

Mr. SMITH: I will have to say that the Hon. Minister of Trade himself stopped the importation of pork.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Yes.

Mr. SMITH: Why did you stop it?

Mr. SPEAKER: No doubt, in his reply, the Hon. Leader of the House would exhaustively state the reason. I know that he is a stickler for parliamentary code to be observed.

Mr. SMITH: Well, Sir, the butchers of this country imported the outside pork. (A VOICE: What does the hon. member mean?). They bring it in. My idea is when you import things, they come in. I really think so. The hon. senior member for St. Peter is trying to upset me and I am going to have him offside too.

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order, to say that I was never aware that you could import anything from inside.

Mr. SPEAKER: I wonder if you can take that as a point of order.

Mr. SMITH: I have put it my way. They import pork from outside. It was cheaper, as far as I have understood it. Along with that, that pork has less fat, and because of that, it caused the importers to import more of that than they would buy from the people here. That is what I believe caused our pork not to be sold and then the Government came to find out that it was true and they stopped the dealers from importing pork.

Well then, Sir, you would not have an overplus of pork now. The Hon. Minister has said that he stopped the subsidy. Now that there is not too much pork, why does he not put back on the subsidy? It is not too much pork now; no-

body is complaining; put back on the subsidy. If you want to encourage these people to carry on with the rearing of pigs, put back on the subsidy. If you do not put it back on, putting it my way, you do not want the poor people to raise pigs. Along with that, the people who have to do with it have to travel all over the Island and inspect. As a result of your stopping it, those people are put out of work.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. It is incorrect to say that they are out of work. They are kept on in the Ministry and they are given work. One or two of them have left the Island, but it is not true to say that they are out of work.

Mr. SMITH: I am glad to hear that; but I know of a man who was so employed, who is not working now as a result of that. (A VOICE: What is his name?) I will tell the Hon. Minister privately when next I see him. If I call his name now, he may lose out altogether. He may lose out so long as I know about it. He may be treated then as a spy. Therefore, I will not call his name. I will ask him if I can do so and then tell the Hon. Minister privately.

Sir I am going forward. At the top of page twelve, it is stated:

"Negotiations are in train for the purchase of Delamere Land, St. Michael, and eighty-four houses have already been moved from this area to land at the Pine estate. New areas for re-development purposes have been acquired at Clinketts, St. Lucy, Heywoods, St. Peter and Long Gap and Lodge Hill, St. Michael."

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to stop long on housing, but I know as far as housing is concerned that there are a lot of people still complaining and saying that they cannot get any loans from the Housing Authority to carry on with the repairs and the buying of houses. Up to yesterday, someone came to me about the matter. I know of one who came to me and I had to take money out of my pocket and help her to repair a side of her house. She told me that she was going to the Housing Authority all the time and could not get anywhere. In other words, I would use words which the Hon. Minister does not like. They were bamboozling her all the time.

There are a lot of people who cannot get their houses repaired. I do not know what is wrong. I am not able to say what is wrong. The people are not getting loans. I know of someone who had the amount of money to qualify for a loan. The house was for \$800 and she had \$300 and she was told by one of the Clerks that they could not take the money, she would have to wait until the time when they called her. 4.40 p.m.

There is a reason for that; there is a reason for not taking the money because they cannot say that they are bringing out the house. There is something wrong with the Housing Authority so that people cannot get their houses. If we were to take what the hon. junior member for St. John says seriously, he says that the Government should be complimented on what they have done. Well, Sir, I believe that all the people in St. John have houses and so they do not have to complain; but I know that they come to me from St. Joseph and also from St. Thomas because they cannot get any houses. What I will do if any more of them come to me is this; I will send them to the hon. junior member for St. John because he is the same representative in this House as I am. He has said that within the short time that the Government have been in power they are to be complimented on what they have done, and yet the people cannot get their houses. That is a fact.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot understand the hon. junior member for St. John. He reminds me of a man who said to his neighbour that he has the best wife in the world, and that if she were to die he did not know if he would find another one. But, Sir, the woman was in travail and he would not call either a nurse or a doctor, but still he has told his next-door neighbour how nice his wife is! It was only when he went on to work that the next-door neighbour went in found his wife in that state. That is like the hon. junior

member for St. John; that is what he wants us to believe. That is his Government. The Housing Authority has been set up for the benefit of the working classes, and it is not fair for the hon. junior member for St. John to be telling the people of this country that his Government is the best Government, that whatever was wrong in the last Government they have put right and yet he knows down in his heart that all is not well with the working-classes as far as their housing is concerned, and as far as the loans to be paid off are concerned. The hon. member should see that all is not well and make it right soon before the next Election.

Mr. WALCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I am looking at this matter which has really become an anti-climax for us to be discussing such a matter after we have discussed the Budget. But that is the policy of the Government and I think it is more appropriate at this stage for me to draw certain omissions to the attention of the Ministers concerned. If you were to look at page 8 of the Governor's Speech, you will find this:-

"The Barbados Government was represented for the first time at the Commonwealth Sugar discussions which were held in London during October and November, 1963."

I would like to say that this is a step which I welcome, and the Workers' Organization will welcome such a step. But I would also like to point out that it has been an agreed policy by Workers' Organizations all over the world, that where commodity agreements are made and conducted, those agreements will also include workers' representatives. That should be so because these are the people who are concerned with the net results of these negotiations. It is an extremely sad omission because in all the British negotiations, whether they were at the level of Commonwealth negotiations or were dealing with non-independent territories, we find that there is that representation. I am echoing what has been stated by representatives all over the world, that where agreements are negotiated, workers' representatives should be there. We believe in the character of the tripartite organization.

I must also draw the attention of the Hon. Ministers to what is a very important aspect of the matter here. The Minister concerned in this matter is not here and I hope that some other Minister will be able to answer the questions. On this same page 8 of His Excellency's Speech reference has been made to the sugar funds. We have these sugar funds, namely, the Rehabilitation Fund, the Price Stabilisation Fund and the Labour Welfare Fund, which have been in existence for 17 years, and therefore there cannot now be any reasonable excuse for the delay in the erection of a playing-field or a community centre for the parish of St. Peter out of these funds. I do not want to repeat the word "bamboozled", but the last Government was in power for all of this time and we hear about the impossibility of acquiring a suitable site for this playing field. This Government has come into power for two and a half years, and we hear this idea of the difficulty which is being experienced in acquiring a site. I am humbly submitting that in the same manner that a Land Acquisition Act has been passed for the purpose of acquiring land at the Trafalgar Hotel, at Graeme Hall and at all of these other places, land can also be acquired in the parish of St. Peter for this purpose. I should like to know, if land has been acquired in all of these places, what would happen with the pens of the Law Officers if they began to write an Act for the purpose of acquiring land in the parish of St. Peter. 4.50 p.m.

What I want to know is that if a suitable site can be acquired, why is it that it cannot be taken compulsorily if you cannot get it by negotiations? I do not believe that St. Peter is so bereft of land that you cannot find a site.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. If the hon. member would give way, I would like to bring to the attention of the House that active steps are being taken for the acquisition of land for a playing field in St. Peter which will be adjoining the Coleridge-Parry School. A Committee has visited that site, and negotiations for the acquisition of that land are now in progress.

Mr. WALCOTT: I am very glad to hear that, because I was about to say that I see the Northern District Council has passed a Resolution on this matter and I was going to enthusiastically support it. I did hear by the grapevine that there was a move to acquire a site so near to your constituency, Mr. Speaker, that I was wondering if they wanted to put another playing field in St. Lucy. When the hon. member says it is land adjoining the Coleridge-Parry School, I hope it is not, as I have heard, land somewhere in Colleton, because Colleton is nearer to St. Lucy and on the edge of St. Peter, and I doubt very much that we would care to carry a playing field on the edge of Colleton. I am not suggesting, Mr. Speaker, that you are pressing for another playing field in St. Lucy, but I am sure you would not expect St. Peter to have the only playing field located so near to St. Lucy that you would not be able to distinguish whether it is in St. Lucy or in St. Peter. We use Rock Field now, it is true; but I am very pleased to hear from the hon. member that a decision has been taken to deal with this matter, and I hope that its implementation will be very swift indeed, because the people in that area as in other parishes are entitled to it and it is the only one of the eleven parishes without a playing field.

Now the next paragraph says that the Commission of Enquiry under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rawle Farley, which was appointed in November, 1962, to enquire into all aspects of the sugar industry with special references to its finances and general economics is expected to present its report soon. I should like to say, Mr. Speaker, that I take a very serious view of this Commission that is still awaited and I think the Minister must tell us something in this House today or whenever he replies. The Commission was appointed in November, 1962, and started to take evidence in that month. My organisation prepared a memorandum and went to the expense of having an economist come to advise us, because it was dealing with the economics of the industry, and we felt that our organisation should have a trained economist. We are fortunate in having Dr. George Eaton here who prepared a memorandum which the Union submitted to this Enquiry. It is now nearly November, 1964, two years after. What is going to be very important about this matter is that the information that would stem from this is very important; but if the information comes too long after the Report when some of the things would no longer be current, the up-to-date information would be lost. As an example, when the Commission of Enquiry was sitting, Applewhaite Factory was still in operation, and so was Haggatts. These two factories have gone out in the form in which they existed; one has been taken over by the Government and by a Corporation; so to know something about the character of the industry after two years is not good enough. When this Report comes before the public of Barbados, it will be more than two years late.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, that I have been examining reports. There was a report of a Commission that went into the docks in London and there was a report on Mauritius. Professor Sheppard came here and made reports, and I have never in my life in any part of the West Indies seen a Report, other than a Royal Commission Report which was upheld for strategic and military purposes, take so long. November coming will be two years. The economic situation would have changed because Britain at the time wanted to enter the economic community, but that no longer exists. I do not feel in the interest of the public that it is good to have Commission sitting and then they take two years after having been set up and you do not have a report. This is regarded by the Government as a very urgent matter. I take that view because a report like this impinges on industrial negotiations. If the Trade Union had acted in the same manner as the employers did on that occasion, Mr. Speaker, you would have had one of the biggest dislocations in this country, because the employers refused to continue to negotiate in September, 1962, when it was stated that the Commission was appointed, and that could have led to a serious industrial dislocation in the sugar industry. My Organisation exercised a lot of tolerance and patience in withholding any action that would throw the island into economic dislocation or industrial dislocation. We regard the importance of the sugar industry; but if we had countered the employers' action that refusal to negotiate meant

the right to withdraw labour, this island would have been faced with an ugly situation.

I feel, Mr. Speaker, that the Government should be prepared to give a plain and unadulterated answer as to what are the reasons for the delay in this Report. It cost us a considerable amount of money, as all the Commissioners were eligible for fees. We passed a Resolution here stating what they should receive, and I do not feel it is fair to the country that we have to wait two years to receive a report as vital as the Commission of Enquiry which investigated the Sugar industry, and I should like to draw that very forcibly to the attention of the Government.

On Page 11, Sir, it is stated that a plan has been prepared for the establishment of an Agricultural Development Corporation which will be charged with the operation, on a commercial basis, of all Government-owned estates and agricultural projects, including the Scotland Factory. I am very glad to see that an Agricultural Development Corporation will be set up. The Government has not stated what form this Development Corporation will take, but as I said earlier, I hope that without in any way interfering with the proper administration of these things, the Government will realise - and I am sure that there should not be any objection to this - that representation being again given the workers having an interest in the workers' organisation is a good thing.
5.00 p.m.

This is not a criticism of the present Government because the present Government has shown an awareness of inviting the Workers' Organisation to participate on Statutory Boards, and in some instances the Government has given the Workers' Organisation more representation on Boards than was previously done. However, I would like to draw to the attention of the Hon. Minister concerned that there is a problem operating in the Scotland Factory. The Government bought the Haggatts group of estates and Haggatts Factory. I have made a careful investigation and I have found that the Government in the contract did not state who is responsible for the continual liabilities of the workers concerned.

We have just concluded an agreement between the Government and the Sugar Producers' Federation that all those workers who have been displaced as a result of a change-over of a sugar factory are entitled to severance pay. What I would like to draw to the Minister concerned is that there is no clear definition as regards these workers as regards what is taking place at the Scotland Factory. The Manager of that factory is out of the Island and some of those workers are now employed by this Corporation.

What I would like to know from the Government today is what is the Government's policy in relation to those workers who are working in the Scotland area or in this factory. Are they regarded as workers working for the first year with the Government or as workers continuing to be in the employment of Government and that their past services are to be paid for and that they are not regarded as workers coming into employment just from 1964 and they are eligible to receive severance pay?

Sir, I have my own views on this matter, but I am not an owner of a plantation. The Government is the owner and I think it should be stated quite clearly what is Government's policy as regards this matter. If these things are put on a sound ground from the beginning, it speaks for the success of the scheme. I will be very pleased if I get some further information on this matter in order that I may know what to state to workers as to the true position in the Scotland area.

On page 12, mention is made of Civil Aviation. I said when we were dealing with the Budget Speech that the time has come when the Government should investigate the possibility of introducing an Airport tax. The hon. junior member for the City of Bridgetown was not aware that there was such a tax in London, but by now he has found out that it is five shillings. I have just returned from Trinidad and I have discovered that it is the second dollar which I have

deposited with the Trinidad Government. That is the price which I have paid for visiting Trinidad within the last few months. I feel that the expenses at the Airport are going to rise; therefore we can introduce such a tax and I do not think you will hear this bellowing that if you put on an Airport tax that will cause the cost of living to rise. That cannot carry up the price of rice, soap, butter or salt fish, nor can it prevent people from raising pigs. I think that is something which we should aim at.

This is an omission or criticism which I have to make. It is stated: "In March, 1963, a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Honourable E. R. L. Ward was appointed to enquire into the public transport services of the Island. The Committee submitted its report in January, 1964, and this report is being examined by my Government in order to determine the future of all public transport services in the Island."

The Committee sent in this Report in January, 1964. This is July 1964; therefore the Government has been looking at this Report for seven months. What I do not understand is that out of the 17 months, this Government has taken seven months to decide on it. I do not think it is good business to say that the Government would take as long to read the Report as the person who prepared it.

I am going to say that transport has been used as a political hobby horse. The reason why there is public transport is because the public wanted transport regularised; they did not want a helter-skelter bus service as it was in the days of the "Flies" and those omnibuses which would give you a free ride from the Garrison to Bridgetown. I have had that experience going to Christ Church. I was driven to Bridgetown, down Culloden Road, down Collymore Rock and I will tell you if there was a passenger down by the Market, they would pay a flying visit down there. May be, the hon. junior member for the City of Bridgetown has had that experience because to get to St. Lawrence in those days was not an easy matter if you did not have your own transport.

As I was saying, Sir, the public asked for it and we regularised it.

A lady spoke to me about the attitude of the conductors and drivers leaving people at the bus stops or not taking them up. I said that the Workers' Union is asking for more wages for these people and it would not be expected of me to answer this question. However, the Trade Union has always admonished those workers to give good service. We have said that we do not like bad behaviour on buses.

Mr. Speaker, I am one of the men who has denounced conductors for the rough and ready behaviour on buses and that behaviour is sometimes attributed to the public that travel on buses. Everybody seems to be accusing everybody for the shocking behaviour. We know that some conductors are very trying, and it is a fact that Barbadians have their own techniques of addressing people. I have had the experience of hearing "yonder in the red hat", "the blue frock woman", "let me get in", "kick fire". All of that heritage is what you get in expressing what you want. 5.10 p.m.

These are things which they will grow out of by management procedure. A good Personnel Officer at the Transport Board will remove some of these disabilities which come with our society. There are some passengers who travel on the buses, who believe that no respectable persons have any right on the buses. These persons are told that they should get taxis, as if the Transport Board has been delegated to people like that. There are corner-seat passengers who do not remove from the corner because they say that they are getting out before you and you do not know where they are getting out. That is the sort of thing which the bus conductors have to put up with. You have this shameful behaviour where people climb over others so as to get seats in the bus. That is not an elegant spectacle; that is the sort of thing which we see taking place in the Bus Stand and therefore, Sir, any Report as regards transport is important. We have to exercise a lot of tolerance,

but you cannot delay a worker in getting a reasonable wage. Bus Drivers are now being paid \$30 a week and they are asking for \$35 a week. The Conductors are being paid \$28 a week and they are asking for \$30 a week. Some politicians would be afraid of the bug-bear of raising busfares. However, Sir, I am not going into that aspect of the matter today. It may be that the Government is afraid, if they raise busfares, what would happen. The hon. junior member for St. Joseph may not be unwilling to say that the fact that you raise bus fares means that you do not want the people to ride in buses, just as he said that you did not want people to keep pigs because you did not want to pay them the subsidy.

That is the sort of deduction you may get. You cannot argue and ask these workmen to underwrite wages to be paid lower than those of other people in this community on the basis of any political situation. Barbados, or the people of Barbados, are enjoying a public service of 17 hours a day by way of transportation from 6 a.m. until 11 p.m., and if you are going to have a service like that where the people who are working with the transport have to turn out to work, but they have no transport to bring them out to work, then you must pay for it. At 11 o'clock p.m., when the last bus takes the members of the public to their respective destinations, the drivers and conductors have to find their way to their homes without any transport. Therefore, the conditions of employment applicable to this service are such that the mass of people, who travel by the buses in this island, can find themselves enjoying conditions of employment which are basically better than the conditions of those who serve them. If that is to be through bus fares, then people must be brought face to face with reality. If the people are not prepared to pay for the service which they have, then they must be prepared to accept the "Flies" which we see in the name of buses in other places. If you want service by a \$25,000 unit, it is not fair not to want to pay for it. I do not know what the Committee has recommended, and I am not making any comment; but I say that the Report of the Committee should be made public, because it has been pending for seven months.

The workers should have had their increases from 1st January, 1964. The Trade Union has exercised tolerance pending the presentation of the Report, but we cannot delay any longer, and I may say that the present agreement places an obligation on the employers that a month after receiving a proposal in rates, that proposal must operate. Therefore, from June the employees are entitled to any increases which are forthcoming. I should like to say to the Hon. Minister of Communications now that I know in some day's time he will be receiving a delegation. It is not the intention of the Trade Union to do anything which will embarrass the public before we have exhausted all of the industrial and constitutional procedures which are likely to include the Minister himself in this case. We will exercise the same caution and tolerance that the busmen in the United Kingdom exercised last week; but when we reach a stage where we cannot go any more, then we will give adequate notice of our further intention. That is not a threat, but it is a statement of fact. It is a procedural matter, and we will exercise and take every step in this matter. Now that the Hon. Minister has had the opportunity of hearing someone who is responsible for these things, I want to say that we do not take any irrational view; we have been tolerant and I think the Minister would be well advised to give this matter the closest attention that he can give to it, because in this ratio of public service, a disruption in the economy of this island because of the stoppage of transport, means a stoppage of the flow of industrial life. It becomes part and parcel of our existence.

I say that a public-spirited man must have courage. I was prepared in my mind that if the Report gives an examination of the income potential and the expenses and it comes about that bus fares have to be increased then the public will have to take the view as to why there should be an increase and the size of the increase. It is not to say that you cannot raise bus fares because you will lose your seat, as if there is some dispensation or some divine decree which says that the bus fares are now what they are and they must be no more, as if the bus business is a static affair and nothing in it increases. 5.20 p.m.

I do not suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the public should be fleeced to provide wages for people. If the wages are inordinately high, they should be no fear of a reasonable increase; but I need not press this, because a bus driver and a conductor should be earning 25 per cent more than any other person in a similar service in view of the character of their employment. A bus driver is not paid extra for working on Sundays or Bank holidays, but he has to take members of the public on such days when they are not working and are having a rest period. On the other hand, if they are working, some are working for double time or time and a half, and the bus service is provided at the same rate; so a man's wage as a built-in wage would have to take into consideration the type of employment that is engaged in, in order that he could have adequate remuneration for his services.

I am not going to underwrite, Mr. Speaker, — and this is what some politicians would be afraid of, but I can be misquoted on this; I do not care — the public having to pay increased bus fares unless you have an examination, because if there is mal-administration, and if the management is not carrying on a rigid system and seeing that the income that is available from the public to the concessionaires is coming in, they must evolve a system. It is not for me in the Trade Union to run a man's business, but it is for me to save the community from any exorbitant increases in commodity prices whether it is a service charge or a charge for a commodity. If a Committee can establish that the potential or the revenue that there is available from the travelling public is adequate to keep the buses going, and it is a question of bad management and the income is not coming in, then you would have to deal with that. Some people say that you have trouble with the conductors because of the system, and you are relying on trust; but you will have to deal with that. We have codes of work with our agreements, and any man or woman who is caught pilfering or taking bus fares and not giving a good account of them, can be suspended or dismissed, and the Union supports that stand. We would not be the ones to say we will shut our eyes and allow the money to be pilfered, and that is why I say that if there is potential for keeping the buses running on these fares, I would not be the one to say: "Increase the fares;" and allow someone to use the revenue which is part of the money the public pays.

To bring another analysis, Mr. Speaker, I would say that the public should not be called upon to pay if you enter into a business and pay a reasonable price for an article, and the owner through his own fault or through bad administration or bad management is not getting the total income that you paid. You should not be asked to pay higher charges in order to make up for some of these deficiencies in management. They should not be called upon to underwrite the service of people with the wrong outlook or bad characters; but if you are satisfied that the revenue from bus fares should be increased, then we have to tell the public that they cannot expect to have the service they are getting now continued at this price, and that bus fares like anything else must be subjected to changes in the light of circumstances; if not, our whole life will be static. I cannot see why bus fares should remain static irrespective of what else is moving, on the grounds that it can be used against the Party or Government in power. I do not subscribe to that, and I feel that sooner or later that has to be fixed, and the Government will have to be prepared through its machinery when it examines the Report. If the people have the right to increase bus fares, let them do so and pay the wages if the Government is satisfied. If the Government is not satisfied and feels that a subsidy or a loan is in order, they should not deprive these workers of getting a reasonable wage based on any indecision on behalf of the Government with respect to the Report.

The last point I intend to make, Mr. Speaker, is on a more cheerful note. It is stated that the possibility of establishing a college for the education of Trade Unionists is under study, and discussions on this matter will shortly be carried on between the Ministry of Education, the Barbados Workers' Union and the University of the West Indies. I am very pleased to see this, Mr. Speaker, and I would like the Minister concerned to note that residential workers' education is becoming so important in the world

today that the Danish Trade Union Movement has sent out to people in these parts of the world through the I.L.O. an invitation for persons responsible for workers' education in their respective Trade Unions to participate in a seminar in Copenhagen next month. I have been selected to attend this seminar and to prepare a paper on the benefits of a residential labour college in your respective territory if there is one, and if there is not one, what does one suggest. I would like to say to the Minister that I was very pleased to be able to state that the Government of Barbados approves of this scheme, and I represented this; so I am hoping that whatever knowledge I gain from this exercise, I would be able to meet the Minister and his Ministry on my return, and go into this matter of the establishment of an educational centre for trade unionists.

I do not believe, Mr. Speaker, that the public is aware of the quiet but important work that is being done on industrial relations when it is done without the fanfare of a strike. The newspapers, it is true, find that a strike is news, and you believe that things are going in a country when strikes are on. The industrial relations climate in this country is so good that the number of man hours lost are negligible, and the economic growth has been great because it is reflected in the number of industrialists who have shown a desire to come here and invest their money. They would not come here to invest money if the industrial climate did not permit them to do so; so when the public is making a contribution to the preservation of this very important atmosphere, it is making a contribution to its own economic growth and its own life blood.

I feel sure that the Minister of Education and his Ministry will work very quickly on this, because it is very vital to the growth of this community to have an intelligent workers' organisation, and an intelligent core of young workers coming along aware of all the complexities of modern industrial life and capable of taking an intelligent part in what is taking place. I do not regard the Trade Union as an organisation in opposition to anything, Mr. Speaker; I regard the Trade Union as an integral part of the whole fabric of the society in which we live.
5.30 p.m.

I feel sure that the trade union movement in this country has made a valuable contribution both to the stability in the industrial sector and the stability in the social sector; and for that reason I am happy to state that my own organisation would co-operate with the Government in any of those schemes or projects which go to build a healthier industrial climate because we do not believe that calling a strike is necessary to solve an industrial problem. We feel that employers ought to be able to sit down and negotiate with employees sitting around a table.

I am sure that many of the incidents coming up in these times and in these parts are because in this part of the world the trade union movement has been used as an echo and a stepping stone for opportunists to ride to power on the backs of workers, and we have found a classic example of that by what is taking place here. It would have been more so if the trade union movement did not undertake to train its men and women to take their rightful position and represent the workers without fear or favour: because if workers do not understand the problems and they do not have confidence in themselves, they cannot save the community from the rapacious action of men who are in search of personal aggrandisement and who use the short-comings of workers to get to their position.

Sir, I hope the Hon. Minister will speed up the arrangements of these very important discussions because in this country it is essential that the trade union movement should be alert and aware and willing to exert its responsibility.

Sir, I have made mention of some of the omissions in this speech from the Throne and I hope the Hon. Minister will allay my fears and give me an answer to some of my questions, and I also hope that what I have said will soon be implemented.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Sir, apparently, no hon. member on the other side is prepared to make any contribution

at this stage. Before the Government replies to the points made, I think a short adjournment would be in order.

THE SUSPENSION

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: I, therefore, beg to move that the Sitting of this House be suspended for one quarter of an hour.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

Mr. WALCOTT: Sir, a suspension for fifteen minutes is just nonsense because before you can talk to another hon. member the time will be up. If the Hon. Leader would accept an amendment, I would say that the time for the suspension should be until 6.00 o'clock.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: I accept the amendment.

The question that the sitting of the House be now suspended until 6.00 o'clock, was put and resolved in the affirmative without division, and Mr. SPEAKER suspended the sitting accordingly.

5.37 p.m. p.m.

On re-assembling,

There being no quorum, the bell was rung and a quorum was obtained.

Mr. SPEAKER: When the Sitting was suspended, the hon. senior member for St. Peter had just completed his address.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, in this reply to the Governor's speech, we have heard more or less a repetition of many of the speeches made in respect of the Budgetary Proposals and Financial Statement; therefore, it may be superfluous to reply in detail to some of the criticisms raised here this afternoon. But hon. members are entitled to a reply, and I have risen to remind them of what I have said in some cases only a week or two ago.

In the first instance, I shall reply to the criticisms raised by the last speaker on the question of the Transport Board and the Report of the Committee which was set up to enquire into the transport services of this Island. I agree with the point which the hon. member made when he said that in March, 1963, the Committee was set up and in January, 1964, the Committee sent in its Report to this Government. That is so; but I can assure the hon. member that every possible effort is being made to get certain parts of that Report implemented, and to have that Report laid on the Table of the House as quickly as possible.

Whenever these reports are submitted to the Government, there are many relative Government Departments which have to examine the recommendations. In this instance, the Report had to be submitted to all those Departments which are directly concerned. It had to be submitted in the first instance to the Ministry of Finance and they had to examine the financial proposals very closely. It had to be submitted to the Transport Board itself and one or two other Departments also had to examine the Report. It is only after a thorough examination has been made of the recommendations, and the Ministry has received all aspects of opinions and comments that it is then competent to submit the final recommendations to the Cabinet for the Cabinet's approval. However, after the Report has been given that consideration, it will be laid on the Table of the House. We have just got to the point where we have been making recommendations to the Cabinet to have certain of the recommendations implemented, and I will ask hon. members, although I realise how anxious they feel in having their demands met or at least carefully considered, to give us a little more time. I can assure the hon. senior member for St. Peter that the matter is actively pursued and I hope to bring down the Report very shortly.

Another aspect is this. Now, this agreement which is entered into with the Transport Board and Workers Union

is just for the term of two years, so that within the life of this present Government an increase has already been granted to the conductors, the drivers and all employees of the Transport Board. This new agreement is for the very short period of two years. One or two important matters which will have to be considered is the period of this agreement and whether such agreement should be for two, three four or five years. I certainly believe, speaking for myself, that a two-year period is a very short period. As I have said, this Government which has been only in office for two and a half years roughly has already given increases to workers in the Transport Service and those increases have come to the tune of \$126,000. I believe on this occasion it will entail much more.

6.10 p.m.

Therefore, I am saying that while I appreciate the position of the hon. member being the mouthpiece of the Barbados Workers' Union — and a very able representative at that — yet it would seem that the term of the agreement is too short. Within the life of this Government, this is the second time that this Government has been called upon to grant an increase to the workers of the Transport Board. It may be that the basis of their wages has been badly adjusted in the first instance, but I am merely making this comment that this is the second occasion that this Government is being called upon to find ways and means of increasing the wages for the workers of the Transport Board and in settling this matter.

In so far as other aspects of the matter are concerned, the conditions of work and the conditions which obtain at the Bus Stand, the hon. senior member for St. Peter will realise that we are also putting certain plans into force in this connection. Although I am not permitted to say what the plans are, yet there are many plans which will be implemented shortly so as to relieve the congestion in the Fairchild Street Bus Stand to protect the travelling public and to see especially about the safety of the school children, who, of necessity, have to use the buses around the period of the peak hours. The system of queuing will be introduced for the new Bus Stands when they shall have been set up in adjoining areas in the City area, and the old bus stand at Fairchild Street will be re-designed in accordance with modern trends.

In so far as the comment made by the hon. member who referred to the Commission of Enquiry into the sugar industry is concerned, I will say that the Report is not yet ready. I agree with the hon. member that the Report is taking an unduly long time to be ready. I am not the Minister in charge of this matter but, speaking from memory, I will say that the matter is being handled as fast as it can be, and we are trying to get the Report finalised and brought to a satisfactory conclusion. I am afraid, Sir, that I cannot give the hon. member very much information on this matter but I do agree, as I have already said, that this Report has taken an unduly long time to be ready. I hope that the Commissioner will find it possible to agree and let us have the Report as quickly as possible.

In so far as the people who are working at the Scotland Factory are concerned, hon. members will remember that the Government has decided to discontinue operating the Factory. We have suffered from the lack of cane cutters during the season with the result that the crop was drawn up and certain inconveniences were suffered. However, Sir, the Government intends to re-equip and modernise the factory to some extent in order that operations may continue again next year. That being so, the question of severance pay and the displacement of workers will not arise in the foreseeable future.

Relative to the sugar funds — the Rehabilitation Fund, the Price Stabilisation Fund and the Labour Welfare Fund — they have been in existence, as the hon. senior member for St. Peter has said, for 17 years. I agree with the hon. member that something should be done for the constituency which he has the honour to represent by way of providing a playing-field. I can tell the hon. member that I happened to be a member of the Committee which has visited a site which, more or less abuts the Coleridge-Parry School and

it is near to the Police Station and the Court so that this site is definitely in the parish of St. Peter and not in the parish of St. Lucy, as the hon. member is apparently fearing. That playing field would provide ample facilities for the people of Speightstown and the parish of St. Peter generally. The parish of St. Peter is not being ignored by this Government in that we are providing proper facilities for the use of that parish.

Mr. Speaker, there are a few other points which the hon. member has raised in connection with other Ministries and I am afraid that I cannot attempt to answer those points. In connection with the points raised by the hon. junior member for St. Joseph, one of them was the matter of the pig subsidy scheme. I think that we have given the hon. member the reply to that question already, but let me tell him briefly again that the pig subsidy scheme was brought into force in 1954 when I happened to be the Minister of Agriculture, and that scheme has served a very useful purpose all through the years. However, Sir, it was felt that, owing to the vast pig population and the difficulty of the peasants in disposing of their pigs, the pig subsidy scheme should be discontinued for a time and that emphasis should be laid more on cattle rearing. It was felt that the peasant should be enabled to own a cow so as to be able to keep up the cattle population and thereby be in a position to participate in the dairy scheme, in the pasteurisation plant which is being established at the Pine. In the setting up of this dairy scheme, pasteurisation plant and condensery, the sum of \$1 million is being earmarked for the purpose. The contributions are to be as follows:—A quarter million dollars by the Northern Dairies, a quarter million by the New Zealand Dairy Marketing Board, the Government is to be a participant to the extent of another quarter million dollars and the remaining quarter million dollars are to be obtained by public subscription. It is the intention of the Government to act as trustees for the small peasants, and see that they have an equal opportunity of owning shares and taking part in the running of this dairy scheme.

The Pig Subsidy Scheme has been temporarily postponed or discontinued on account of the vast amount of pigs which are available, and the market for them is very poor.
6.20 p.m.

The Minister of Trade has told the House that you have to secure a licence for the importation of pork, and you are not issued licences so that the local pig producer is given a full opportunity to sell his pigs. This matter is being looked into from time to time, and I can assure the hon. member that when the pig population has got to the level where the subsidy may again be needed, by all means it will be brought back in, and Government policy will probably be varied. At the time when the subsidy was cut off, it was due to the fact that pork was being imported into the island much cheaper than the pork which was grown locally, and we had to discontinue the importation to allow the pig population to be decreased by providing a market for the sale of local pigs. The matter is under close examination, and if it is necessary to re-implement the pig subsidy, the Government will, I have no doubt, see that that is done. As I said already, the emphasis is on encouraging cattle rearing in order to have fresh cows' milk for the dairy plant which is being set up. To say that the Government is preventing the small man from rearing pigs is not correct; it is just that the small man could not find a market for his pigs, so that we have had to change conditions to enable him to sell, at the same time giving him assistance in owning a cow to take full advantage of the incentive scheme which was brought about at the time when the pig subsidy scheme was discontinued.

It is not true to say, Mr. Speaker, that the pig inspectors were thrown out of work, since I saw to it that not one of them was put out of employment. They are all absorbed in the Ministry with the exception of, I think, one of whom has left the island and the other who would have gone away in any case. As far as the loans to pay off the balance of purchase money are concerned, I think that we have already convinced the hon. member in the full explanation that has been given him. In the first place, as the Hon. Minister of

Trade and Development has stated, certain Civil Servants were taking advantage of the amendment to the old Peasants Loan Bank Act where applications for loans did not have to appear in the daily press any longer as heretofore. Under the amendment to the Agricultural Credit Bank Act, publication in the papers of such loans was discontinued, and the services of a solicitor were employed in order to avoid having to make the application public; so it was as a result of the amendment that these transactions actually took place. The hon. junior member for St. Joseph and the hon. junior member for St. James were, I think, the last members of this House who were elected as members of the old Peasants Loan Bank Board and who served until around May or so in 1961. When the applications for loans by these Civil Servants were made, the hon. junior member for St. Joseph might not have been a member for the Agricultural Credit Bank Board in that the composition of the Board was changed when the new Act came into force. I think the applications were made some time in June or July, and when we went into office in December 1961, the applications for loans were approved, but the money had not actually been passed over and directions were given to stay payment of such loans. How can the member therefore say that the present Government does not want the small man to own land?

The present Government has a scheme to help tenants who care to take advantage of the facility of owning the single unit houses island-wide. Would a Government that is anxious for a tenant to own a house and property be opposed to the idea of anyone owning land or assisting anyone with the balance of purchase money? The facts are that when the rate of interest was increased from 6% to 8% by the last Government, hundreds of people with mortgage loans of eight, ten and twelve years' standing were called upon to pay 8%, and they came to the Agricultural Credit Bank en masse in order to avail themselves of the opportunity of paying the 2% or 3% charged by the Agricultural Credit Bank. In other words, they were shifting their mortgage debts from private enterprise to the Government's Agricultural Credit Bank, so that instead of paying 8% which normally they would pay, they would be able to pay 3%. The Government would have to raise \$5 million or \$10 million to accommodate these new applications with loans at 3% where the Government itself would be paying 6 1/2% or 7% for the capital in order to make loans at 3%. To say therefore that the Government is not lending peasants the balance of purchase money is not correct; it has helped genuine cases for agricultural purposes, but all other loans for cultivation, purchase of livestock and securing proper titles and so on are given as usual. It is only in connection with real estate transactions; where loans are assigned to the peasants at 3% instead of 8% which they would normally pay, that the loans are not made. Those are the facts, and I hope the hon. member is satisfied.
6.30 p.m.

I must mention that the Government's policy is to grant loans providing the applicants are bona fide agriculturists; but if they are just businessmen, well then, the Government does not see fit that it should loan money to those people. Several bona fide agriculturists will be assisted, and in so far as the cultivation loans are concerned, whether you are a businessman or whatever you are, the Government seeks to assist you with that loan. Even the people in the same Agricultural Credit Bank have been assisted with cultivation loans; therefore, you will find that Civil Servants are even given cultivation loans.

Sir, I do not think I need mention anything of the Constitution Swamp because we all know of the conditions prevailing there today. The criticism which there was on this matter was, I think, a very silly one. Surely, the hon. member cannot say that the Constitution Swamp has still to be tested because we have had very heavy showers since the scheme has started and it has remained intact. Even the odour which it emitted is not so now. The Constitution project has proved its worth and the money has been well spent. I think everybody should feel very happy about it and that our City environment has been uplifted as a result of the project.

As regards the Soil Conservation scheme, the hon. junior member for St. Joseph said that a very good job was being done in St. Andrew, but he felt that first things should be first. He felt that while they were reclaiming land in St. Andrew, they should be working in other areas. The hon. member quoted areas such as St. Bernard's Village and Mount Wilton, in which lives are involved and where houses are in a perilous state.

I can sympathise with the hon. member in that, I, too, believe that the Soil Conservation scheme should be put on a bigger scale, and instead of operating in one area, it should be operating in two or three areas. But that would entail a large amount of capital which I fear the resources of this country do not permit us to embark on at the present. Ways and means have been pursued and applications have gone forward to see if we can receive some assistance as to the scheme. We are pursuing means in trying to extend this scheme in order to cope with the bad districts of which we are fully aware. I am hoping to give attention to this in a very short while.

I know the hon. member may say that we have been told of this long ago and, therefore, he wants action now. However, if we remove operations from the St. Andrew area now and start on some other area, what you have done in St. Andrew will deteriorate and when you return you may have to start all over again. For that reason, we cannot abandon the St. Andrew area and focus attention on the areas which he has just mentioned. However, Sir, although I am not the appropriate Minister at the present, dealing with this matter; I shall promise the hon. member to bring this matter to the attention of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, who is presently indisposed, and in whose place I am deputising.

The hon. junior member for St. Joseph asked this question: what is the Government doing about reducing cane fires? He should ask Major Bradford that question because Major Bradford, the Fire Officer, can give him the point blank answer. I would say that the hon. junior member for St. George would not be so very happy to hear this question posed today because it was brought home to him in a very vivid manner, the very bad experience which he had to encounter in here at the time when cane fires were rampant when the hon. member masqueraded as a champion of the working class people and almost got himself in trouble. The least said on this matter by the hon. junior member for St. Joseph may be the better because it may cause further embarrassment to his colleague who fortunately for him is absent.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. Is the Hon. Minister serious when he is telling me that I should take up this matter with Major Bradford? Is he asking a member of this Chamber to take up a matter with a Civil Servant? Is he really serious or is he making sport?

Mr. SPEAKER: There again, that is not a point of order.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, it is the concensus of opinion that if the hon. junior member for St. Joseph displayed such great knowledge of cane fires and things of that sort, if the debate on that matter had taken place two or three months before, the number of cane fires would have been reduced considerably. That is the concensus of opinion, and one which Major Bradford, the Fire Officer, shares. We all bemoan the fact that the outstanding debate in which cane fires were discussed here in this Chamber did not take place two or three months before, because if it were so, several millions of dollars would have been saved and several millions of dollars would be put in the pockets of the workers too.
6.40 p.m.

If the hon. member wants to open up that debate and further embarrass his colleague, well then we are quite willing to hear it, over and over again and remain here until tomorrow morning. The hon. member can help down his colleague.

Mr. Speaker, I think I have touched on the most pertinent points which have been raised by hon. members and

my colleagues can answer any further points or elaborate on what I have said; but, in my view, after listening to the debate over the radio for four or five nights, after listening to the hon. junior member for St. Joseph who has had the opportunity of explaining to full advantage to the people of Barbados, who have listened with rapt attention to his speech, one would have thought that he had given a full account of his stewardship. However, Sir, in this debate he is asking for information on similar matters. Well, Sir, it is the duty of the hon. member to do that and he has taken full advantage of it.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, the hon. senior member for Christ Church has been at pains to reply to nearly all of the important points raised in this debate. He has replied to the hon. junior member for St. Joseph and the hon. senior member for St. Peter, and with the exception of one or two points which did not fall within his portfolio, he has covered the matters very thoroughly. My only reason for rising now is to refer briefly to those few matters which did not fall under the hon. member's portfolio and, in general, to reply to the oft-repeated allegation of the hon. junior member for St. Joseph that hon. members on this side of the House do not want to hear him speak. Mr. Speaker, nothing could be more erroneous. As a matter of fact, I enjoy hearing the hon. junior member for St. Joseph. I do like to hear the hon. member cross swords with hon. members on the side of the House and, occasionally, I join in the debate and enjoy the fun. This is a debating Chamber and one is at liberty to enjoy the debates. I want to say, Sir, that the hon. junior member for St. Joseph has never said anything to worry or embarrass anybody. Everything he says can be so readily blown to pieces that there is no cause for us to worry; but, Sir, we do not like to listen to the most meaningless and irresponsible misinterpretations of facts or statements made on the floor of this House and elsewhere. If the hon. member came in here and tried, as he is entitled to do, to charge this Government with not carrying out the wishes of the people, he could do so and score a debating point; but he says that we do not want poor people to get natural gas. In 1950 his Party, then in the Government, bought out the Barbados Gas Company; they bought it for \$1 million; they paid that sum of money for a little gas company in Bay Street with some miles of rotten pipe which was leaking out more gas than what it was conducting, and saddled the taxpayers with the necessity for amortizing this expenditure. The gas came from the same Turner Hall district in St. Andrew, and the hon. junior member for St. Joseph never knew that the people of St. Andrew wanted natural gas. For the 14 years during which the hon. member has been in this House we have never heard him say that the people of St. Andrew wanted gas. The gas pipe is at the doors of the people and anybody who has a gas stove can get this gas; but the hon. member is saying that the people in St. Andrew are cooking with wood fire and coals when there is natural gas available and we will not give it to the people. Mr. Speaker, anybody can get gas installed, and I understand that the supply of natural gas should last for ten years.

The Corporation felt that instead of making new installations where the natural gas has been already installed, anybody who is on the line and who wants natural gas can have it installed; but they are not going outside the area to lay new mains because the supply of gas will run out faster. Eventually, the supplies of gas are bound to run out. We have been trying to get new people to come in here to explore for oil in the hope that they find oil even if it is not found in commercial quantities as we would desire, and we will still have natural gas. If we do not do this and the supplies of gas run out, the Natural Gas Corporation has been instructed to prepare against such an eventuality and to consider the possibility of providing either imported natural gas or imported petroleum gas which would be Butane or Propane, or by putting down a natural gas plant. Since the supply of gas is expected to last for ten years, and since in the final analysis you have to import gas or put down a manufacturing gas plant, why should we not start a campaign to supply gas wherever it is wanted and let the gas run out whenever it does? But, Mr. Speaker, to hear the nonsense as mentioned by the hon. junior member for St. Joseph, that the people in St. Andrew cannot get gas

well, Sir, it would take an Angel like Gabriel to withstand this nonsense. The hon. member only knows today that the people in St. Andrew want gas and cannot get it.
6.50 p.m.

There is no point in an agricultural worker who is cooking on a kerosene stove or a coal pot having natural gas. What is he going to do with it unless he thinks he can send it to the House of the hon. member in Cleavers Hill and suffocate him with carbon monoxide? There are persons in St. Andrew using natural gas. The brick factory uses natural gas, and anybody with a gas stove in St. Andrew only has to apply and will get it.

Mr. Speaker, it is really vicious wickedness to come in here as the hon. member does and try to make the sort of political speeches he makes outside which you cannot reply to then, because nobody goes to listen to him except the people he tries to mislead. To come in here and treat us with the same farrago of nonsense is not becoming to a member of this Chamber, and I am not going to sit here and let him take the whole House for a ride that we would not give the poor people in St. Andrew gas.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I did not say that they would not give the poor people in St. Andrew gas, because the poor people in St. Andrew would not be able to instal gas. I said they would not give the people in St. Andrew who were in a position to instal it. The hon. member is saying that the people in St. Andrew have gas and he mentioned the Brick Factory. I will challenge him to mention someone else in St. Andrew who has got gas installed. The people in St. Andrew do not eat bricks.

Mr. SPEAKER: A challenge cannot come within a point of order.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member said that he was not talking about the poor people. If he is talking about the wealthy plantation owners in St. Andrew, his friends who have not got gas installed, I do not think about them. If I had thought that he was only referring to the few wealthy plantation owners in St. Andrew who have not got gas, I would not notice him at all; but he did say that we would not give the working people in St. Andrew gas.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I did not say the poor people. The hon. member accused me of being vicious and all kinds of things, and you did not say anything to him, nor would I get up; but I am going to get up now and give him ten for the bit.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: I am saying, Sir, that the hon. member in here today said that the gas comes from St. Andrew and that the people in Christ Church have gas installed, but the poor people in St. Andrew cannot get any. Now he says he did not say it; he was talking about the rich people. If he means that the rich people have not got gas, that is no concern of ours.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I did not refer to the rich people. I said "the people". The poor people in Christ Church do not have it either.

Mr. SPEAKER: May I suggest that when the Hansard appears it will show which hon. member is correct as to what the hon. junior member for St. Joseph said on this particular point? I do not think it will get us anywhere for the Hon. Leader of the House to say that the hon. junior member for St. Joseph said this, and for the hon. junior member for St. Joseph to rise and say he did not say that which it is claimed he said.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: What I was doing in passing was referring to a few of these glaringly irresponsible remarks made by the hon. junior member for St. Joseph in the course of his debate. I made interruptions from time to time on points of order, not because I do not want to hear him: I love to hear his voice; but I certainly object to his getting up and trying to give us the hot air and the gas which he says are denied the people in St. Andrew. If they cannot

get natural gas, they can get cylinders or come here and listen to the hon. member on Tuesdays and get all the gas they want. We have not long to wait before the election campaign starts, and the whole island will be given his hot air.

The hon. senior member for Christ Church dealt with the subsidy to the pigs, but imagine him getting up and saying we do not want poor people to keep pigs! That could only come from a certain type of mentality, and it would be unparliamentary to say what kind of remark that is.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am sure the Hon. Leader of the House will not say it because it is unparliamentary. He need not even contemplate it.

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, there is absolutely no justification for a remark like this, and he knows it; but he believes he is scoring a debating point. It is not scoring a debating point; it is making himself look less intelligent than he really is, because nobody believes him and people would begin to lose respect for the intelligence which he undoubtedly has if he goes on like that. What are we to do about the cane fires? We have not got to do one single thing, because we know how they started and we know how they stopped because a member of his Party walked in here and said that if we resigned the cane fires would stop. I merely propose to say today that people who break the law by being arsonists are put out of harm's way. Major Bradford in his Report published a few weeks ago made a remark that after the remarks on the floor of this House by the hon. member's colleague, the fires stopped; so why should we worry about cane fires? We have absolutely no worry or concern either over the beginning or the end. I am sure the hon. junior member for St. Joseph himself has been pleased to note that in his own ranks there lies the power either to damage or begin to damage the crop and stop it at will; just give the word, and the same way they start they stop.

Mr. Speaker, I do however personally resent this continual allegation by the hon. junior member for St. Joseph that anybody on this side of the Chamber tries to interrupt him on a point of order to trick him or to prevent him from talking. He himself went further today. He said that every time he speaks the truth, I rise. I rise very seldom; so that means all the time he is telling lies. (Laughter.) He got up here today and said "Watch him getting up now; every time I speak the truth, he rises!" I rose about six times in one and a half hours; therefore for one hour and twenty minutes he was telling lies.
7.00 p.m.

We have enjoyed this debate if only the hon. member would not suffer periodically from his mental aberrations and accuse the Government of things which he knows in his heart of hearts are not true, and which on the strength of his own imaginations he is guilty of. Normally, he is a man whose mental reflexes function perfectly with occasional flashes; but now he has got to the point where it seems to be in the reverse. I do realise the hon. member's zeal, but there is nothing at all to be gained by distorting the facts and trying to present a completely erroneous picture because eventually in the course of what the facts are, the hon. member eventually would be the sufferer.

Mr. YEARWOOD: Mr. Speaker, all the points which should be replied to have been dealt with, and I think that rather than what the hon. junior member for St. Joseph has said when he said that he was going to tear off my coat, I am absolutely sure that not only his coat but his waistcoat has been torn off.

Mr. Speaker; there is absolutely nothing more for me to say on this address. However, one little point which I wanted to reply to is on this question of cane fires. The hon. junior member for St. Joseph asked: what is the Government doing about cane fires? I am going to reply a little differently from what the hon. senior member for St. Philip has said. My answer to the hon. member is that he can do a very important job for the community and save the corn-

munity from these cane fires. He just has to discuss the question of cane fires with his colleague and I am absolutely sure that the cane fires would cease.

Mr. Speaker, I now formally move that this Address do now pass.

The question that the Address do now pass was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

RESOLUTION re FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND BUDGETARY PROPOSALS

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker; I beg to move that Order No. 1 of Private Members' Business be the next Order of the Day.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day stands in the name of the hon. senior member for the City of Bridgetown: To resume debate on the passing of a Resolution re the Financial Statement and Budgetary Proposals for the Fiscal Year 1964-65.

When this debate was last adjourned, the hon. junior member for St. Lucy, the Minister of Education, had, I think, concluded his address.

If I may remind hon. members of the members who have already spoken on this debate, they are the hon. senior member for the City of Bridgetown, who moved the passing of the Resolution, which the hon. junior member for Christ Church seconded. The hon. junior member for St. George, the hon. senior member for St. Peter also spoke, and on that occasion further consideration was postponed.

On the next occasion, the hon. junior member for St. Joseph, the hon. senior member for St. Thomas, the hon. senior member for St. Joseph, the hon. senior member for St. George, the hon. junior member for St. Philip, the hon. senior member for St. Andrew and the hon. junior member for St. John spoke.

Then, on the last occasion, the hon. junior member for St. Peter, the hon. junior member for St. Andrew, the hon. junior member for St. Michael, the hon. senior member for Christ Church and the hon. junior member for St. Lucy spoke.

If there is no other hon. member desirous of contributing to the debate, then the Hon. Leader of the Opposition can, perhaps, reply to this debate. *(A Pause).*

I would invite the hon. senior member for the City of Bridgetown to avail himself of the opportunity now to make his closing remarks.
7.10 p.m.

Mr. MOTTLEY: Mr. Speaker, as it seems that there is no intention on the part of any other hon. member to speak on this motion, I am saying, and I think it will be appreciated, that we have had a very long exercise in this matter, and views were expressed on all sides of this House. It is customary, since we have started in this manner of presenting Budgetary Proposals by way of a Statement, that the method of debating such a Statement would be for an hon. member to move some sort of Resolution. It was my duty, Mr. Speaker, to move that Resolution, and I may say that today I purposely took no part in the discussion on the Address in reply to His Excellency the Governor's Speech, because I thought that it would have been a waste of time. All that my Party wanted to say relative to that Address was, in fact, said when we made our comments relative to the Financial Statement and Budgetary Proposals of the Hon. Premier. Without any further ado, I am asking leave that the motion of which I gave notice for the purpose of

having a discussion on the Premier's Financial Statement and Budgetary Proposals, be now withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. senior member for the City is seeking the indulgence of this House to withdraw a Resolution standing in his name. If there is no objection, that indulgence may be granted. I pause, and I hear no objection, and therefore leave is granted the Hon. Leader of the Opposition to withdraw this Resolution standing in his name. Accordingly, I declare that Resolution to be withdrawn.

RESOLUTION re BEND AT EDGEHILL

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day stands in the name of the hon. senior member for St. Thomas: To move the passing of a Resolution re the bend at Edgehill, St. Thomas. In connection with this Order, the hon. senior member for St. Thomas was addressing this Chamber on the 9th of last month when Private Members' Business came to an end and Government Business was resumed. Does the hon. senior member for St. Thomas propose to continue to address the Chamber on this matter?

Mr. BATSON: Mr. Speaker, this Resolution which was introduced by me on the 12th of May this year reads as follows:-

WHEREAS the bend at Edge Hill in the parish of St. Thomas is very dangerous to vehicular traffic;

AND WHEREAS several vehicles have overturned at the said bend already;

BE IT RESOLVED that this House request Government to set about either widening the said road or extending the guard wall around the said bend to avoid any further accidents.

What prompted me to introduce this Resolution was that a number of people in the parish were being subjected to much inconvenience in travelling in their various vehicles along this road. However, Sir, since the 12th May, work has been going on in this same area and it would therefore be unnecessary for me to continue with this Resolution in view of the fact that the Government is seeking to remedy the situation which formerly existed. In view of that fact, Sir, I am asking leave to withdraw this Resolution.

Mr. SPEAKER: Inasmuch as, in this case, the motion was not seconded, it is not necessary, the hon. member not having concluded his speech, for leave to be granted. Automatically the Resolution, not having been seconded, disappears from the Order Paper.

QUESTION TIME

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that Question Time be the next Order of the Day. We had intimated earlier today that the Reply to Question No. 5, standing in the name of the hon. junior member for the City, was ready. Now that the hon. member is in his place I would like to have the Reply taken. I beg to make that motion.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

The question was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is now Question Time and the hon. junior member for the City may proceed to pose his Question No. 5.

Mr. LYNCH: Mr. Speaker, — To enquire of the Appropriate Minister:

Is the Minister aware that the International ban on the importation of fruit from Florida imposed as a protection against Mediterranean Fruit Fly has been lifted about six months ago?

2. Is the Minister aware that Locally there was a dearth of grapes, apples, plums, peaches, pears, etc., both at Easter and Whitsuntide this year, because of the ban on importation?

3. Will the Minister explain why it is that despite the lifting of the temporary ban and the subsequent resumption of exportation of fruit from Florida, not only to the other States but also to countries overseas, no steps have been taken locally to rescind the ban, so that fruit from Florida, which is cheaper because of lower transportation costs, might be imported into the Island?

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker, the Reply to the hon. member's Question is as follows:-

1. Yes, Sir, only in so far as domestic movement in the United States of America was concerned.

2. No, Sir.

3. Information was recently received that quarantine restrictions on domestic movement of host products from the infested areas in Florida were rescinded on the 27th November, 1963. However, as late as the 20th May, 1964, Mediterranean Fruit Fly was discovered at a point near a pier in Miami, but intensive survey operations have not revealed any additional specimens. In these circumstances the Government is taking steps to lift the restriction on the importation of fruit and vegetables from Florida provided that fruit and vegetables are fumigated in the United States of America before being exported to

Barbados until such time as there is positive evidence that the Mediterranean Fruit Fly has been eradicated.
7.20 p.m.

Mr. LYNCH: I beg to thank the Hon. Minister for his very informative reply.

ADJOURNMENT

Hon. W. A. CRAWFORD: Mr. Speaker, that brings the business for today to an end, and I now beg to move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, 4th August at 12 noon.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

Hon. J. C. TUDOR: Mr. Speaker, I rise just to mention something to Your Honour. We have just passed an Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech. In view of the fact that His Excellency will be leaving the territory on Saturday evening, I do not think it would be convenient for him to receive this House as a House, and I do not know what alternative directions Your Honour would advise for having the Address presented to him.

Mr. SPEAKER: I would be quite happy to wait on His Excellency and present this Address.

The question that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, 4th August, 1964 at 12 noon was put and resolved in the affirmative without division, and Mr. SPEAKER adjourned the House accordingly.

7.25 p.m.

